PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,968.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Dcr.	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8291	MONGOLIA	9606
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8291	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr	* MACEDONI	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 7th *November*, 1906.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	10th Dec. 1906.
*†TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	6096	29th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 825. 2nd Class Rs. 525. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
AUSTRIA	A. Silaffer	6,300	30th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 28, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI :—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 800	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4393	1st February,
IMPERATOR	6149	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	6213	16th "
AFRICA	4196	1st April.
IMPERATOR	6149	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4393	16th "
AFRICA	4196	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*†F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*†CHINA	5092	Early March.
*†AUSTRIA	7688	Early April,
*†VORWAERTS	4393	Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 11 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 10th Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 13th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,179	Frid. 7th Dec.	12 noon	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomara and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomara, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 14th Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	2nd Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3059	13th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th *December*, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA :
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or

BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

No. 50. HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES

OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)

LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	720	420	640
London viâ Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
‡*	City of York	7,705	Nov. 6	Nov. 15	Nov. 23	Dec. 5
†	Aston Hall	3,627	Oct. 23	" 7	" 26	" 13
‡	Sandon Hall	6,000	Nov. 6	" 15	Dec. 10	" 6
*	City of Karachi	5,347	" 21	Dec. 3	" 17	" 24
†	City of Carthage	5,521	" 27	" 9	" 21	" 28
						1907.
†	Worsely Hall	3,489	Dec. 5	" 18	" 31	Jan. 15
					1907	
†	City of Agra	4,808	" 19	" 31	Jan. 12	" 19
			1907	1907		
‡*	City of Manchester	5,551	Jan. 2	Jan. 11	" 24	" 31
‡	Trafford Hall	5,321	" 12	" 23	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
†	City of Edinburgh	6,353	" 26	Feb. 7	" 19	" 26

* Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus† will not go via Karachi but direct to London.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
STUNEY	6,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	17th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan 1907.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* SOMALI	2655	Birch	28th Dec. 1906
KAISER	2724	von Holdt	11th Jan 1907
* GENERAL	2361	Muhlbauer	25th " "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1906.

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CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES :

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID--UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY, *Manager.*

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

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LARGE QUANTITIES
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Seasonable Specialities.

Harris' Bacon,

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YORK AND CUMBERLAND HAMS,

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ENGLISH CHEDDAR CHEESE,

DRIED FRUITS,

Crystallized Fruits,

NUTS AND GRAPES.

A Special Feature

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CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT,

which is completely stocked with

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FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATES,

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

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INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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Secretary.

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TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

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A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER, SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

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BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

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SENT TO THEIR DESTINATION FREE.

THIS, our Special Season's Offer, applies to all purchases made from us for despatch to Europe or elsewhere; when we undertake Packing, Insurance, &c., free of charge.

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* *via* Brindisi only, for Europe Mails.

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.	Christmas day. Letters.	Christmas day. Parcels.	New Year's day. Letters.	New Year's day. Parcels.
Aden, Somaliland, Egypt	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
United Kingdom	" 8	" 8*	" 15	" 15*
Canada and United States of America	.....	.....	" 1	" 1*
Western Australia	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	" 17
South Australia, Victoria	" 4	" 4	" 10	" 10
Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Russia, Malta, Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark	Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 15

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IN THE RINK GARDEN UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MONGINI BROTHERS.

AFTERNOON TEA, ICES, COLD DRINKS

AND

HIGH CLASS REFRESHMENTS

AMERICAN DRINKS.

BECK'S ICED PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT

AFTERNOON 5-30 TO 7-30. EVENING 9-30 TO 11-30.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

AND AT 25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH. SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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MR. PUNCH IN SOCIETY contains the very choicest examples of Mr. George Du Maurier's celebrated social satires together with a host of others, and includes illustrations by the most famous "Punch" artists. Mr. PUNCH IN THE HUNTING FIELD represents the very cream of the hunting jokes that have appeared in "Punch" during the last fifty years. Mr. PUNCH'S SCOTTISH HUMOUR includes Charles Keene's masterpieces of Scottish humour—the best instances of the droll wit of the inimitable Scot.
THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES,
OR, THE HUSTLER'S ALMANAC FOR 1907.
By E. V. L. and C. L. G. Authors of Wisdom While you Wait.
The most amusing skit that has appeared for a long time. Price As 14.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOSSIBAI, widow of the late COWASJI JEHANGIR JUSSAWALLA, has contracted TO SELL to our Clients the Zoroastrian Building Society, Limited, All that piece of land admeasuring about 12,500 Square Yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay, under the Collector's Old Nos. 373,375,376,377,379,380,382/6, 385, New Nos. 13890 and 13892, and New Survey Nos. 7046 and 7047, situate at and on the eastern side of Tardeo Road together with the bunglows and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 3694 and 3695, and Street Nos. 1 and 2, which premises are bounded on or towards the East partly by a public Gowan or public passage, leading from Chikalwady Lane to Slater Road and partly by the property known as Dadabhoy Nowroji Poor Boys Seminary, on or towards the West by Tardeo Road aforesaid, on or towards the North partly by the property of Takaram Jawjee partly by Chikalwady Lane and partly by the properties of (1) Fakirji R. Dhulla (2) Shivji Hemraj (3) Loombi Dossa (4) E.A. Andrades, (5) A.P.Rebello, (6) A. Ferreira (7) Mankubai Dhairyawan and of late Pestonji Colabawalla respectively, on or towards the South by the private passage of Anandji Waljee, (deceased), leading to his property from Tardeo Road aforesaid,
All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid properties whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, gift, inheritance or otherwise should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 28 Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, which shall be deemed to have been waived.—Dated this 6th day of December, 1906.
MAGONLAL JEHANGIR & GULABBHAI.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the date on which the TRIALS from BOMBAY to SAWANTWADI and BACK, will take place, has been POSTPONED; notice of the altered date will be advertised shortly.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to
F. R. J.,
FRERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

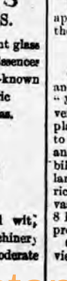
AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time). The materials for removal of the following buildings:—
The materials of Building Street No. 164-166, Case No. 109 Junction of Falkland Road and Ardesir Dady Street.
The materials of building Street No. 152, 154—156 Case No. 230; 231 Shaikmemon Street.
The materials of building Street No. 85—87; 81—83, Case No. 299—300, Kitchen Garden.

AUCTION SALE of Different Kinds of Seed &c.

Under instructions from Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th Inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) at Frere Bunder next to Tank Bunder on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods damaged by smoke fire and water ex. S.S. "Chupra"—
About 5502 Bags pappy seed, linseed, rapeseed, castorseed, myrabollams, gingelly seed, gum tincuttings, Fieber &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1906.

MINERAL WATERS
TRADE REQUISITES.



LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.
REFINED
SACCHARIN
sweeter than SUGAR.
And every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from
DURRUMBHOY JALLABHOY & Co.,
General Merchants and Commission Agent
No. 104, Bhoosari Mohalla, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO BOOKSELLERS.
Sale of a Firm as a Going Concern.

Under intructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Samuel Leech, private offers for the purchase of the whole stock-in-trade including good-will of the business of Messrs. S. L. Norman and Co., Booksellers, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, as a going concern will be received by Messrs, Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
Full particulars about the stock-in-trade and other information can be had on application from the Undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 full sized mechanical organ by Incoff and Mukle with 8 barrels containing three times to each, one with Indian airs, very powerful and sweet-toned, suitable for a large hall or nobleman's mansions, original price Rs. 4,500, in very good and perfect condition.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash hand tables, cupboards, wardrobe, chest of drawers, sofas, easy chairs, book and hat stands, iron safe.
1 Victorian organ with 29 music rolls.
2 folding harmoniums.
A lot of Zulu curios picked up in the Monie Bush near Ukandhla, Zululand, after the big fight, consisting of stabbing and throwing assegais, knob-kerry's shields, chief induna's stick and grass mat.
At 3 p.m.
Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 double seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of an Unfinished House at Santa Cruz, near the Railway Station.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Callypatty Rajita Giripatty Bhujangaum an Insolvent, Messrs CRAWFORD, and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 16th Instant at 4-30 p. m., S. T. the following landed property on the premises—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground situate at Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub district of Bandora, in the Island of Salsette in the Collectorate of Thana in the Registration District of Thana, with the tenement or building standing thereon, containing by admeasurment 692 Square Yards or thereabouts of which 653 Square Yards are of the leasehold tenure and 42 Square Yards are of freehold tenure being portion of a piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 99, Pote Nos. 1-3-4-5, Survey No. 98, Pote Nos 1-4, Survey No. 97, Pote No 11, Survey 97, Pote No 12, Survey No 58 Pote Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Survey No 44, Pote Nos 1-3, Survey No 43, Pote No 0 and bounded on the north by a piece of land with the building thereon, on the West by the public passage, on the South by the public road leading from Santa Cruz to Dadar, and on the East by a public Road and Santa Cruz Station.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th Instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the effects of the late Mr. Edward Robertson Craig consisting of wearing apparels such as grey suits, shirts, jackets, hats, coats, blankets, collars, curtain, drawers, belts, battery, hammock, telescope, books, spectacles, tin trunks, portmanteau and other sundry useful articles.
CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY 7TH DECEMBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
The property of a gentleman consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, chiffoniers, cabinets, dumbwaiters, writing tables, dressing and washand tables, babacot, wooden bed-steads, carpet, etc.
One lot photo frames with pictures.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong English-built landau by Windover in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second hand strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 grey Arab quite in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
The property of the late Mr. David Isaacs.
1 English built cabriolet in perfect order with bay Waler cob.
6 years, fast and showy and a set of English harness.

Under instructions from Mr. Jeejeebhoy Noroji, the mortgagee in possession of the business, carried on under the style of "The Motor house" at 62 Apollo Street, within the Fort, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the said shop all the goods and stock-in-trade therein.
The above goods will be on view four days before the sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Alex Mackenzie, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Victoria House, Victoria Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome especially made to order at his own factory, rosewood, teakwood and blackwood substantial made house hold furniture, best plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a first rate full size mahogany, slate billiard table, by "John Bennett, London, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete one large size aviary, one sweet-toned ebonized semi-grand piano by Kapps also Burmese carved furniture, first rate engravings, large carpets, hanging and table Kerosine lamps, one large Columbian stove with water boiler, two English-built glass fronted miniature broughams by Buckner, of Glasgow, one handsome strong E. B. Balli Cart by "Morgan" London, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., &c.,
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Khoja Street Null Bazar.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee. Mr. Ludhabhoy Noormahomed and on account and risk of the deceased mortgagor, Abdul Hoosein Allibhoy, the administrator of the estate of Rahimabai, daughter of Mulla Valji Karimbhai, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Khoja Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-districts of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2667, New No. 9677. Old Survey No. 875 and New Survey No. 4330, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, No. 7309 and Street No. 252-256 and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the east by the said Khoja Street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Dadabhoy Byramji, and on or towards the south by the house of Goreji Maharaj and the said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenents.
For furthers particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Thakordas & Co. solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Mama Arjani," the Vellard "Mahaluxmi," the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge," "Roberts," "Breslauer" and Deoji Canjee, one mahogany full size slate billiard table by G. Wright and Co., with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, large Brussels, velvet and Persian carpets, one 8 H. P. Motor Car, horses and carriages, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1906.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 1 Annas. Can ny had at the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

AUCTION SALE.

PERSUANT to decree in Suit No. 21644 of 1906 will be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, 7 December at 3 p. m. at Medows Street, Fort: 6 Electric Dynamos, the property of Mr. C. Margeston, Proprietor of the English Electric Company.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

GIBBONS & Co., Auctioneers.—We are the only European Auctioneers in Bombay. Auction Sales held at Patrons residence or furniture removed to our show Rooms and Sales held

TREZO REMEDY CO., LONDON.

"TREZO TABLETS."

The Absolutely Safe and Certain cure for

Headache, Hemicrania (Half Headache,) Neuralgia and all NERVE PAINS,

CURES IN TEN MINUTES.

Sold at 12 Annas per bottle. Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 82, MARKET, BOMBAY.
LOCAL AGENTS: TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 13/16	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 5/16	—	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 5/8	=	— 3/16
2 months hence	31 11/16	=	— 3/16
Spot in New York	68 3/8	=	— 3/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·26	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·30	=	— 1/2
New York Demand	4·84 3/4	=	— 3/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6	pr. ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/2	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/4	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 7/8	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1/2	=	"
7 day market loans	4 1/4	=	"

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £273,000.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Rs. 11·90	were allotted to Calcutta.	
Rs. 5·60	do	Bombay.
Rs. 2·70	do	Madras.
19·00		

At Is. 4 5/32d.

Minimum rate received 22 per cent. average rate 16·00

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 21·20	were allotted to Calcutta.	
Rs. 28·80	do	Bombay.
Rs. Nil	do	Madras.
50·00		

At Is. 4 1/8d.

Minimum rate received average rate 16·13

Total amount sold during week Rs. 1,37,70,000

Amount to be allotted next week " 1,20,00,000

Extra allotments, Bills, on Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at Is. 4 1/8d.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef 26
Finest Australian Mutton 28
Tone of Auction easier

WHEAT—Quiet but steady

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gazerat 49 1/4 + 1/4 April-May sellers firm
Yellow Cawnpore 48 1/4 + 1/4 April-May sellers firm
Brown 44 1/4 + 1/4 April-May sellers firm

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 46 + 1/4 Dec.-Jan. sellers firm

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	active
Best Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	14,000
Spot	5·97 — 4
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	9 7-8 + 1/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	2,000
Imports	24,000
Futures closed	steady

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·44	5·61	5·62
—2	—1	
Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
5·62	5·64	5·66
—1		
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept
5·67	5·68	5·69

Receipts at U. S. Ports	56,000	
Do. last year	44,000	
Exports to Great Britain	28·000	
Do. do Continent	45,000	
IN NEW YORK—		
Spot	11·00	
Futures, month of Dec	10·04+17	
Do. do. Mar	10·28+12	

* Advanced owing to firm cables and to bullish corps estimates

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	10—7/8
Futures, month of Jan	10·53+19
Do. do. Mar	10·62+18
Tone at close	firm

Quotations in Liverpool for Broach are reduced 1-8d. and for all other East Indian Cotton 1-16d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5 December :—

Cotton	13,110 bales.
Wheat	6,066 cwts.
Linseed	3,778 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	162 "
Gingellyseed	15,066 "
Poppyseed	109 "
Groundnuts	272 "
Castorseed	44 "
Rice	12,013 "
Myrabolams	204 "
Cottonseed	22,183 "
Mowraseed	72 "
Gram	1,409 "
Jowar	1,455 "
Maize	195 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

A reaction is advised from America in the Cotton quotations to day due, we are informed by Reuter to bullish crop estimates. Prices of futures have advanced but there is no change in spot. In Liverpool the days sales were again very large at 14,000 bales.

In Bombay prices were raised at about Rs. 2/- per candy all round with the exception of Broach which is Rs. 3 higher. There is a small inquiry from shippers for ready lots and a good demand for fine Broach for forward delivery. At the close the tone is slightly easier and only a moderate business is reported.

Sterling exchange has firmed up and rates have advanced fully 1/32d. The Bank of Bengal official rate is raised one per cent to 9 per cent per annum. No change was made to the Directors to-day at the Bank of Bombay meeting. Rupee Paper is weak and declining.

Shares close as follows :

Petits	Rs.	3,250, January.
Davids	"	380
Tapty Valley Ry	"	487 1/2
Bombay Telephones	"	40
Sholapurs	"	3,625

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	Is. 4 1/8d at 5/32d.	
Bank Demand	Is. 4 3/16.	
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	Is. 4 1/2d.	
Do. 6 do do.	Is. 4	21/32d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A		172 1/2d.
Marcks 3 do. do.		141
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		162
Shanghai 30 do. do.		223 1/2,
Japan 30 do. do.		149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone dull.

Cash	95·6
1st Settlement. 7th January	95·5

Money Market, Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	29th Nov.	8	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec.	9	do.
Bank of Madras do.	29th Nov.	6	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	189	179	..	25 Jan.
S. Punjab (M.-G.) (Ry terms)	190	183	..	25 Dec.
Bengal M G	191	183	..	25 Jan.
Oomra wattee (descriptions) M-G	209	203	..	do
Khandeish (M-G)	201	195	..	25 Dec.
Do (M-G)	201	195	..	25 Jan.
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G)			..	..
Karsulp do (M-G)	210	204	..	do
Akola do (M-G)			..	..
Twumai (M. G.)	224	218	..	do
Dhanangaum Podgaum (M-G)	221	215	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	226	220	..	do
Broach (M.G.)	249	..	243	25 Mar.
Hinglee (M. G.)	201	195	..	25 Jan.
Bengal, M G	193	183	..	Ready.
Do	199	189	..	25 Dec.
Do	191	183	..	25 Jan.
Salgaon	203	198	..	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Steady.
Estimated sales	10,000 bales.
Imports	17,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·69	5·66	5·67
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·67	5·70	5·71
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·72	5·73	5·65
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver Bars Rs. 8,34,372.
Ex s s "Macedonia" from London.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 5.

Freights :—Our market continues as last reported and notwithstanding the firmness advised from Bombay and shown by owners gives no response. Tonnage near at hand is quite neglected and the only demand during the week has been for parcels to Hamburg shipment during the first half of next year. Engagements :—The Hanss line "Hamburg," 1,900 tons April; 1,800 tons May; 800 tons June: 200 ons, July; all at 16s. The Ellerman line steamship "City of York" is ready, 290 tons, Marseilles at 13s 6d. ; 230 tons, London, at 14s. 6d. No chartors are reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 6.

The Karachi Freight Market is firm and in sympathy with Bombay, although wheat shippers are unable to work and there is no enquiry except for Hamburg.

No charters have been reported during the week and until wheat shippers begin to operate again, only small enquiry is expected.

Hansa line has engaged 2,000 tons for April, 2,800 for May, 1,800 for June and 200 for July, at 15s. for Hamburg.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following quotations were received by Special Cablegram yesterday, the 6th November :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 10 0	£0 12 3
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 3 6	£1 6 0
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 12 6	£0 14 3
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Dec. G. F. Dev.	£1	6s. 0d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 4 3	£1 6 0
G. F. of Mysore	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 2 3	£0 3 3
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 14 9	£0 17 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£2 0 0	£2 5 0
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 10 0	£2 15 0
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Kempikuke New	6s.	5s.	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 13 3	£5 18 9
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 6
Mysore West	£1	10s.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	10s.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 3 9	£1 6 3
Oorcgum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 13 0	£0 14 0
Rrond Block	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 6
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 8 0	£0 9 3
Topaldoll	£1	10s.	£0 10 0	£0 12 6

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	active
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownaggree	4 22-32
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1/2 per cent Consols	86 13/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 5/16
Bar Silver	31 5/8

The sum of about £275,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is the list of Messages remaining undelivered during the week ending in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—Bombay, Pydhoni, Byramshaw, D. Engineer; Belgaum, Krishnarani Bhai Thakurdwar; Katosan Road, Barber Amtha Nathoo, Sambhoo Mala; Sesunderabad, Manji Katoo, Burgadevi; Bangalore Bazar, Abdulshacoor, Khakhar; Raipure, C. P., Hasam Sakoor; Madras, M. Hajeemohamed, Mandvi; Arsikere, Meoljee Premjee, Bhathazar; Calcutta, Sakerlal Sumbhoolal, Fort; Cocanada, Chinse Consul; Northampton, Tilsley, Tajmahal, Hotel, Bombay, and Kalyan, Reale, Tajmahal Hotel.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, December 7.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Church Gate Station on Tuesday morning next, the 11th instant at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL L. P. RUSSELL

COMMANDING D, V, A,

Bombay, December 7.

84 DRILLS.

No. 1 Co. Saturday the 8th instant.
10th R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
No 2 Co.—Saturday the 8th instant.
Battery drill on the 10th R M L at Mahaluxmi at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

87 OFFICER'S MEETING.

There will be an officers' Meeting at the B V A Club on Friday to-day the 7th inst, at 6-30 p m.

78 CLASS FIRING PRACTICE.

There will be class Firing Practice, including spoon competition, on the British Infantry Range at Colaba on Sunday the 9th inst commencing at 7 a.m.
The Club Blend Cup will also be shot for at 300 yards

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP,

COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, December 7.

327. Detail.—To-day Friday the 7th instant.
All recruits of the current Season will parade at Head Quarters at 7 p. m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.
326. Arms—It is notified for information that the C O Master Armourer will make his annual Inspection of the Arms about the 9th Instant.
With references to above all volunteers are requested to return their Arms to Head-Quarters at once.
329. Musketry—A Rifle Range will be available at Santa Cruz for Class Firing every Sunday during December.
Sunday the 9th Instant.
The Rifles Range at Ghat Koper will be available for Class Firing. Train leave Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.
330. Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th Instant.
331. Strength—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.
No 4819 Sergt. R Wenning, "F" Coy.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. C. A. R. CROMMELIN.

The following programme ending Saturday 22nd Dec, is published for information :—

260 DRILL & INSTRUCTION.

Monday 10th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy Practice 1, 2, 3, and 4 Match VI Divisional Rifle Meeting (Local); Names of competitors who have entered for the Local meeting are published below.
Tuesday 11th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy 1—2 Match VI Divisional Competition.
Wednesday 12th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy 3—4 Match VI Divisional Competition.
Thursday 13th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, Napier Memorial Match, Practice 300, 500 and 600 yards, Battalion team of eight.
Friday 14th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, Napier Memorial, Competition.
Saturday 15th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, William Watsons, Practice 250-100 yards, Name of members (10) selected for the team will be notified later.
Monday 17th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, William Watson Match, Competition also practice Maxim Gun competition.
Tuesday 18th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Match, Maxim Gun Competition.
Wednesday 19th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, B G I P Cup, Practice 200, 500 and 600 yards.
Thursday 20th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, H Coy, B G I P Cup, Practice 200, 500 and 600 yards.
Friday 21st—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, B G I P Cup, Competition do. Officer Superintending Competition will be notified later.
Saturday 22nd—Two Local, Santa Cruz, H Coy, B G I P Cup, Competition do.

O C E Company will make his own arrangement for Umpire and Butt Markers with the Staff Officers Ahmedabad for the Local Divisional Matches.
H. Q C Outstation Companies are required to notify the approximate dates on which they propose firing the Regimental Matches.

H. E. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjt. 1st Bn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, in London, between Mr. L. Gisborne Smith, Imperial Forest Service, (retired) and Ethel, only daughter of Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, Bengal Civil Service, (retired) and grand-daughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Cowley, of Manitoba, Canada.

AN amusing story of the difficulty of convincing people that a home-made article can be as good as one imported was told by the Rev. P. J. Dowling, of Cork, before the Viceregal Commission on the Working of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. A man starting a factory for the making of leather for boot uppers was told that he would never be able to compete with the English manufacturers. So instead of marking his goods as Irish he put on them the words "Jamais a Paris" (Never at Paris), and people fell over one another in their anxiety to buy. The manufacturer was not able to fill all the orders sent him.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOVE WILSON—December 4, at Madras, the wife of Charles Dove Wilson, of a son.
DIXON—November 27, at Allahabad, the wife of C. H. Dixon, of a son.
STEPHENSON—Nov. 22, at Ranchi, the wife of H L Stephenson, Esq., I. C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MOLE—O'DEA—November 26, at Colombo, in the Church of St. Philip Neri, by the Revd. Father Burk, Philip Charles Mole, P. W. Accounts, to Esther Nora O'Dea. No cards.
REEVES—LONG—November 23, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Ven. Archdeacon Dickins, William Vandeleur Reeves, son of the late Robert Carey Reeves, J. P., D. L., of Seaborough, Co. Clare, to Aileen, daughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Long, of Templemore, Co. Tipperary.
UPTON—CARPENDALE—November 28, at St. Peter's Church Fort William, Calcutta, by the Rev. Robert Stuart Thomas Everard Upton, son of Thomas Everard Upton, J. P., of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand, and grandson of the late Rev. Robert Upton, Rector of Moreton Say, Shropshire England, to Hazel Edith, eldest daughter of Lieut-Col J. M. Carpendale, of Fort William Calcutta.

DEATH.

EVANS—November 29, at Moradabad, U. P. Rev. Thomas Evans of the Baptist Missionary Society, of heart failure, aged 80 years.

FORT,
CUMBALLA HILL,
BYCULLA,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 5h. 22m. ; High water 2-53m., 2-51a. ; Low water, 9-9m., 8-24a.

P. and O. s. s. "Arabia," with English Mails of 23rd ultimo, due to arrive at noon.

Fancy Bazaar, Town Hall, to be opened by the Rt. Hon. Samuel Smith, 4-30 p.m.

Annual Sale by the All Saints' Sisters, Cama Hospital Grounds, 4 to 8 p.m.

University Examination Results,—B. Sc., L. C. E. Intermediate Arts Examination, Honours in Law Examination.

Evening Entertainment by Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey Soonderdas, Kalbadevi Road, 9-30 p.m. (B, T.).

Gaiety Theatre, Thurston's Magical Entertainment.

Roller Skating Rink, Esplanade.

POLICE NOTICE.—Some steel key rings, some umbrellas, a quilt, some keys, some money, some currency notes, and a dog, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November was 2,058 ; the daily average was 66·8 ; the total of new admissions, 917 ; and the number of children vaccinated, 104. These were formed of Parsis 493, Hindus 344 and other castes 180.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. "Bombay," *via* Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., on Friday the 7th December. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday the 8th December.

MUSIC AT CAMA HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and officers of 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster at Sale of work of the All Saints' Sisters at the Cama Hospital, commencing at 5 p.m. to-day :—

March	Whistling Rufus ..... Kerry Mills.
Overture	Fra Diavolo ..... Auber.
Serenade	La Paloma ..... Hartmann.
Reminiscences of	All Nations ..... Godfrey.
Polka Cornet Duet	The Friendly Rivals ..... Godfrey.
Selection	Three Little Maids ..... Ruben.
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest ..... Pryor.

MUSIC AT THE CHARITY BAZAAR TOWN HALL.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and Officers of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps, their band will play the following programme of Music at the Charity Bazaar, at the Town Hall to-day, commencing at 4-30 p. m. :—

Troop	Toledo ..... Ord Hume
Plantation Song	..... Clutsam
Valse	Tout en Rose ..... Waldteufel
Selection	The New Barmaid ..... Crook
Valse	Luna Bella ..... Algrette
Selection	Florodora ..... Stuart
Two-Step	Anona ..... V Grey
Gavotte	Theodora ..... Le Thiere

ENTERTAINMENT IN THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTIONS—An excellent open air entertainment was given last evening in aid of the funds of that most deserving institution, the Indo-British. The grounds of the institution were tastefully illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and decorated with flags and bunting. The leading amateurs of Bombay had their assistance, and thanks to their disinterested zeal, a capital entertainment was the result, The institution boards educates no less than ninety children of the Indo-British community, and the public could not find a more deserving object for the exercise of their charity. The programme of songs, etc., was a tempting one and was gone through with the utmost precision and success. The members of the Bombay Gymkhana, who got up the entertainment, deserve to be congratulated on the successful result which attended it, financial as well as otherwise.

MORE PIERROTS.

WE are promised a musical treat next week when the Society Pierrot Party will be in Bombay for a few days. Of their performance one who has witnessed the Pierrot's entertainment says :—"I seldom take cognisance of entertainments of the Pierrot or Nigger type, but one of the companies here tempts me to break my rule by reason of its special merits. Its style and title is the Society Pierrot Party, and the leader is Mr. Billy Keene. There are some seven or eight people in white altogethers and chromatic pom poms—Pierrots, of course, but—which is not all of course—they are also estimable entertainers. This cannot truthfully be said of others of their confreres. Moreover, Keene's party have good voices, and they all know how to use them. Ballads, 'comics,' and concerted pieces are all well sung, without a trace of the suggestive vulgarity or variety twang. One of their sketches too, with a cast of four, playing over half an hour, is capitally performed. I not only sat—or rather stood it out, but, pachydermatous playgoer that I am, whom even *Charley's Aunt* has left lugubrious, I actually laughed over it." We, in Bombay, should be interested in the Pierrot's, for our own Gymkhana troupe will want a lot of beating even by the "clever and refined troupe" who have been on the road since '96. We shall see what we shall see!

THE services of Lieutant L. V. Bond R. E., are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

IN the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon 'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar, a rule for contempt of Court, taken out by Khoja Rahim Vali Mahomed, a money-lender, against Pestonji Jehangir Hormasji Modi, owner of the Mukhed Ginning and Pressing Factory, in the Nizam's territory, and an agent of the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, was called on for argument.

Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustim, and Colah, appeared for the defendant Modi to show cause against the rule. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas & Co., appeared for the plaintiff Rahim, in support of it.

Mr. Padshah said the defendant had been all along ready and willing to execute the mortgage, as directed by the order of the Court; the obstructive tactics of the plaintiff had proved to be a great impediment to the execution. The plaintiff claimed the defendant's share in the agency-commission of the Berar Company, in spite of the fact that no consideration for the same existed. He had charged the defendant with remaining in hiding, although the fact was quite the contrary. When sick and suffering from fever, defendant had kept indoors, being under the treatment of Lieut.-Col. Kharegat. At another time, while he was away to Berar, plaintiff had the audacity to affirm that he had been keeping himself in Bombay in hiding. Out of the Rs. 80,000 agreed to be advanced by the plaintiff, according to the defendant's contention Rs. 67,200 only were advanced; plaintiff's contention was that he had paid Rs. 72,000 in all. Even admitting the latter amount to be correct, the balance of about Rs. 7000, which remained to be paid by the plaintiff, had not been paid. In the matter of the agency-commission, defendant's submission was, that it was being transferred by the Berar Company to Kasturchand Dagha and Sons in which he would be a sharer. Had he not resigned the agency voluntarily, and in his own as well as in the Company's interest, he would have been kicked out of it. His Lordship would, therefore, be pleased to discharge the rule with costs.

Mr. Inverarity said his learned friend, Mr. Padshah, had entirely misconceived the circumstances in which the rules had been issued. In view of the threat of a Police Court prosecution in respect of a mortgage of R. T. Modi, the defendant agreed to give up one annna commission; in view of that, the original mortgage came to be modified, and eventually a consent decree was taken. The Rs. 7,000 were not to be paid before the execution of the mortgage on the factory, in consideration of the whole of the money advanced, but after the document was executed. The agency of the Berar Company brought in a handsome annual income and defendant had been expressly prohibited from disposing of, alienating, or encumbering it in any way, in view of the modified arrangements, arrived at with the plaintiff, about the mortgage. But through Chaturbhuj Govindji, defendant entered into an arrangement with Kasturchand Daga, whose firm was practically the same as Bansilal Abirchand, by which Bansilal was to get advance him Rs.75,000, and Kasturchand was to be agent instead of the defendant, who was entitled to his commission for 25 years from 20th May 1885, out of which five years yet remained to run. He sold his own 350 shares, at Rs. 300 each; arranged to buy 300 more from the market, in order to secure a majority in the shareholders' meeting. And he had the audacity, in these circumstances, of talking of his resignation, as if he was going to retire from the world like a "Sanlasi" ascetic, renouncing its evil ways, and remaining for the rest of his days in blessed innocence. This was gross contempt. If the first contempt about the non-execution of the mortgage could be purged by the executing of the document and by the paying of costs, this second one could not. Defendant's only remedy lay in presenting himself before the Court, and throwing himself entirely on its mercy: otherwise, he would have to be committed to jail. Defendant talked of the non-joinder of Ramji Balaji Patel, whose share amounted to one-anna in the factory: but in view of the categorical and persistent representations made to the plaintiff by the defendant of his being the sole owner of the factory, it was his business to buy off that man. The important point was that after the taking out of the rule, the defendant entered into the agreement about the Berar Company Agency—commission with Kasturchand Daga. An injunction was applied for to prevent the defendant from carrying out these agreements, and from convening a meeting with the assistance of Chaturbhuj, Kasturchand, and Bansilal, or their representatives, for the purpose of transferring the agency in the name of Kasturchand Daga. The names of these persons, and of others connected with them, appeared in a newspaper advertisement, which counsel produced in Court. It was quite important in view of these facts to appoint a Receiver of the factory.

Affidavits in the matter were read. Plaintiff stated that uptil then he had paid Rs. 72,948 to the defendant. Defendant complained that several material facts had been suppressed, and others were misrepresented in order to prejudice him seriously in the estimation of the Court. It was untrue that he had got to pay a share to any new agents; he had not committed any fraud. He was unable to devote time and trouble, and to carry out his duties as an agent of the Berar Company efficiently, and consistent with his own and the Company's interest, which had compelled him to resign.

After further arguments, the hearing was adjourned.

A COMMERCIAL SUIT.

Contracts for Delivery of Linseed and Rapeseed.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar, presiding in the High Court, yesterday, heard a suit brought by Hurmukhrai Amulakhchand against Narotamdas Gordhandas and another, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be decreed, either as the surviving co-partners, or in the alternative as the heirs and representatives of Gordhandas Raghunathjee, to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 4,218-0-3, with interest and costs. Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchordas, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsetjee, and Hiralal, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that Gordhandas Raghunathjee, father of the defendants, and the defendants formed a joint and undivided Hindu family. Gordhandas carried on business in Bombay as a merchant in the name of his father, Raghunathjee Tarachand, till his death which happened in March 1904. The defendants were also the heirs of the deceased according to Hindu law. After the death of Gordhandas, the business was being continued by, or on behalf of, and for the benefit of the defendants. At the request of Gordhandas, the defendants acted as the "pakki a dat" agents and shroffs for his firm of Raghunathjee Tarachand in respect of several contracts for the purchase and sale of new brown bold linseed, deliverable in May 1904, and for purchase of new Delhi brown rapeseed, deliverable in April and May 1904, which Gordhandas had entered into through his brokers, Mithanlal Bankilal and Co. On the respective due dates of the contracts, delivery of 100 tons of linseed and 100 tons of rapeseed had remained to be taken by the defendants in pursuance of the transactions, but they failed to take delivery. In consequence of such default, a sum of Rs. 3,965-7-9 had become due to the plaintiff for damages in respect of the contract. A sum of Rs. 252-8-6 was also due to the plaintiff for commission, brokerage, charity, and miscellaneous expense in respect of the contracts. The defendants had failed to pay the said sums.

The defendants, who are minors, by their guardian *ad litem*, Bai Parvatibai, said that the second defendant, Keshavlal Gordhandas, was born on the 21st April 1904; his father died in March 1904, and was at the time of his death joint in food, worship, and estate with the first defendant. Gordhandas carried on during his life-time the joint family business of piece-goods merchants in the name of his father, Raghunathjee Tarachand, and not any other business. Defendants did not admit the material allegations of the plaint. They did not admit that the plaintiff was ready and willing to give delivery of 100 tons of linseed and 100 tons of rapeseed, and put plaintiff to strict proof of his allegations. They did not admit the alleged loss or damages. Without prejudice to their defences, the defendants said that, if any contracts as alleged were entered into by the plaintiff, on behalf of Gordhandas Raghunathjee, the same were entered into as his private speculations, and not as manager of the joint family or on behalf of the family form and were not entered in the books of the firm; and defendants said they were not liable in respect thereof. They contended that, if Gordhandas did at all enter into the alleged transactions, the same were wagering or gambling transactions and therefore void and not binding on them. They put plaintiff to strict proof of all his allegations in respect of the contracts.

The details of the matter were proceeded with.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

BANDMASTER vs. TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUDGE).

Yesterday at the Small Causes Court His honor the learned Chief Judge heard further evidence in connection with the suit instituted by Mr Charles Tuttle, Coke, formerly Bandmaster of the Taj Mahal Hotel against the Indian Hotel Company for the recovery of Rs 1,447, being the amount due on account of salary, board and lodging. Including yesterday, the case was heard for full 3 days, and many witnesses examined were already reported.

Yesterday the proceedings commenced with the examination of Albert Edward Paris, the witness on behalf of the Plaintiff. He said:—I was a member of the Band. I was present on the 28th of February. At 10 o'clock in the night Mr Coke turned round and said to us that we were all looking tired and that the band might be shut up. When the music was stopped Mr Bercher, the manager came and said in a hasty bit of temper and shouted why the band was shut up early. This was heard all over the Hall where there were visitors. Mr Coke turned round and said—he used his own discretion as a bandmaster. Mr Bercher went away and again came and told Mr Coke, "I am your boss and you must do as I tell you." In the conversation Mr. Bercher said also that Mr. Coke does not dress like a bandmaster. He replied that he was in the same dress at Green's, to which the manager said "Damn Green." Mr. Coke then said to Mr. Bercher look here old chap. If you are not careful you will get your head knocked off one of these days. I was sick at the Taj and have been sick ever since. After the 28th of February Mr. Coke discharged me. We used to play selections. We played several overtures and 2 or 3 German pieces. Mr. Coke used to get men from the Governor's band. These men use to come on big occasions. They came at the time I was sick. The band was very good and we used to get encores.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Setna (vakil for Defendant), the witness said:—"On the 28th of February I was playing the paino. Mr. Coke was conducting the band. There were several visitors in the Hotel. According to the Programme the band was to play till quarter past ten. I was one of the men who complained to Mr. Coke that I was tired. The whole day I did not do any thing. Three or four minutes before 10, we played "God Save the King." When Mr. Bercher came we were on the point of finishing it. He came with a watch in his hand. Mr. Coke replied: All his men were looking tired, Mr. Bercher then went away again. Mr. Bercher came and told Mr. Coke why he stopped music. Do you not know I am your master, and you are my servant. I made a note of the proceedings of the 28th February as Mr. Coke told me to do so.

Mr. Coke asked me to come as a witness in this case. This morning Mr. Coke met me at the Imperial Hotel, and asked me to come as a witness in the case.

MR. SETNA'S ADDRESS

THE SIGN OF THE RED TAMARIND.

WARNING.

As the days get shorter the necessity for warmer clothing becomes more and more real. Don't wait until you are in the grip of a chill before recognizing this. You have got to have warmer clothes, so get them now. And, this season, make sure that you get Pure Wool goods. Do not be put off with treacherous imitations of cotton and shoddy. Have something trustworthy. The "LALIMLI" trademark is a guarantee of genuineness and purity the hall-mark of healthful clothing. We make anything and everything you need which can be made of wool. Free patterns will be sent if you will write and tell us exactly what you want. But do it now, to-day, while we can meet the demand.

To-morrow may be too late.

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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THERE is no prettier or daintier accompaniment to dress than the strings of Coloured Stones in bead and other forms which are now so very fashionable. Coral is, of course, a special favourite at present. The fashionable coral is not the brick red colour, but the paler and finer tints progressing in quality and price to what is known as flesh tint. Amethysts, cut and uncut, are counted as cherished possessions of the well dressed. While travelling abroad H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA wore a Necklace of amethyst in graduated sizes, since then the wearing of a chain of gems in graduated sizes has been strenuously encouraged by the fashionable. Cheap imitations of these gems are not a success and those who cannot afford the real thing are well advised to leave them alone.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1906.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS TROUBLES.

THE latest message from New York tells us that the Washington Government is instituting proceedings in the San Francisco Court to test the constitutionality of the Californian law segregating children of Mongolian descent. Thus an appeal to the civil forces of the Republic is to be tried first. Time will elapse and public feeling may become calmer before the Courts have completed their work. Meanwhile it is reported that the Californians greatly resent President Roosevelt's message to Congress—that is the portion of it which refers to the Californian exclusion of the Japanese from their schools and his threat to employ force—and the Southerners strongly sympathise with the Californians on the racial question—which includes relations with both Japanese and Negroes. If California pertinaciously refuses to extend to friendly aliens the same facilities as the Federal Congress desires it, force may be resorted to—not quite as an President,—explains, but otherwise. We do not suppose the people of the Southern States would join in armed resistance. The racial question to them is somewhat different from that which affects Californians. The President addressed remarks to the southerners, especially in reference to the lynching of negroes. Punishment should, the President considers, follow the unmentionable offence immediately, that it should be swift and sure, but justice under law and not the wild savagery of the mob. The subject is one on which feeling has run very high since the massacre at Atlanta and the Southerner declares that no one, not southern born, is capable of understanding the negro question. He openly justifies lynching and the negro question to-day divides North and South as it did in the early 'sixties. The women of the South, we are told "are the victims of the unrestrained passions of the blacks; summary punishment is the only atonement for the crime." Mr. Roosevelt agrees and suggests prompt but orderly execution. But the Southerner still prefers the appeal to Lynch Law. Serious attempts are made to justify the practice but only one to apologise for and explain the Atlanta lynching. The Atlanta *Georgian* the other day said: "It is utterly impossible to reach an explanation of this tidal wave of crime. Whether it be due to the lust begotten by the sultry and torrid weather, whether it be due to the remarkable increase of the cocaine habit among negroes, whether it has been stirred by the revolutionary harangues of a local newspaper, whether it has come from the frequenting of low liquor dives on Decatur Street in which are exposed the pictures of nude white women, or, as is more likely, from all these causes combined, it is certain that Atlanta or any other city has never passed through such a horrid carnival of the unspeakable crime as during the closing weeks of the present summer."

It appeared from the evidence collected by a Grand Jury, empanelled to investigate the case, that the local newspaper to which the *Georgian* referred that the *Atlanta News* was in some degree answerable for the wholesale lynching. Its distribution of sensational extras among the excited men and boys greatly inflamed the crowd and promoted the formation of the mobs; therefore the Grand Jury resolved "that the sensationalism of the afternoon papers in the presentation of the criminal news to the public prior to the riots of Saturday night, especially in the case of the *Atlanta News*, deserves our severest condemnation and we trust that in the interest of law and order in Fulton County there may be a cessation of these journalistic methods." The paper had, by the way, only a few weeks earlier lauded the action of a South Carolina mob which lynched two Negroes in the presence of the Governor of that State, who was earnestly pleading for the due observance of the law: the *News* at the same time offering a reward of a thousand dollars for every negro lynched in Atlanta. Discussing the subject, a writer on American affairs, points out that it was easily within the power of the Municipal authorities in the exercise of their police functions to cause the removal of indecent pictures and properly to regulate, supervise and control places in which liquor is sold. But we are told "that is not the American way." The indifference of the American to the proper enforcement of the law and his seeming incapacity for correct and honest Municipal administration, are two of most striking and inexplicable traits in his character. Yet the President is right in insisting on a proper observance of the law. It will be a difficult matter. He is not single-handed fortunately, and he has powerful press support where it is most needed in the Springfield *Republican* which has not hesitated to declare that "if negro women were not debauched by white men to the extent which seems sadly to be the case, there would be fewer crimes by negro men against white women."

The President's references to and action regarding trusts we have several times commented upon. He aims at honesty and straightforwardness; in fact, at the complete purification of a people who have lived by their wits for so long and where the aim and object of every man has been to take as much advantage of his neighbour as possible. We heartily approve of the President's desire to make honest men of the Americans. And he is proceeding in the right way by endeavouring to direct their attention from the actual process and to direct it to interests which concern them so acutely as to secure their full attention. He would have them develop American shipping so that the country need not be so dependent on European vessels for the Transatlantic carrying trade. In Mr. Roosevelt's remarks as to the literally unprecedented prosperity of the country we do not find any prognostications as to the future, Mr. Roosevelt was wise to refrain from indulging in them, for although the years of his presidentship have been unusually prosperous ones, Mr. Rockefeller whose hand is said to be more sensitive to the business pulse of the country than that of any other men is reported to have said that next year will see the end of the present series of good years. Whereas in 1896 there were three millions men out of employment, in 1907 there will be ten million men seeking work and unable to find it. To his other troubles there will be added the difficulty of providing for the unemployed; and the last days of Mr. Roosevelt's present term of office promises to be days of more strenuous activity than of pleasant repose.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE, IN AMERICA AND IN INDIA.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's "nu spelin buk" is obsolete. It is as defunct as if it had never been written. The long account of the President's speech to Congress ended with the sinister observation, "the spelling in the message comprises the word 'thruout' thorely,' 'expres,' and 'demagog,' but otherwise the spelling is not phonetic." So the President has abandoned his campaign against our admittedly anomalous English orthography. The President has earned our sincere admiration for his condescension: it is a sure criterion of a strong and manly character when a man in an officially great office bows to public opinion, and abandons a position which he finds is untenable. Some of our Anglo-Indian administrators might take a lesson from Mr. Roosevelt's book with much profit to themselves and to those whom they rule. The President's condescension is the more laudable in that his stand was entirely defensible. No one would ever think of defending our wretchedly mis-spelt English—still less would he defend our pronunciation of it. While plough is *plow* and cough is *coff*; while sough is *sow* and lough is *luff*; while dough is *doh* and trough is *troff*, so long will the poor German student tear his hair and mop his Munchener in the intensity of his linguistic agonies. True enough, there is fault enough to find in the language of the Deutschland, and while the Germans insist on printing everything in those ugly black characters so long will Englishmen refuse to learn their tongue. But at least the Germans pronounce their language as they spell it, which is more than can be said for ourselves. And our language being a mixture of all the tongues is necessarily difficult for the foreigner to acquire, while our orthography is chockfull of anomalies. But let us take what credit we can. However difficult English may be to the Frenchman or the German, it is at least perfectly clear to Englishman, who find no difficulty in its numerous contradictions, because these are sanctioned by long use, are learnt in the nursery, and are not nowadays subject to evolution. If we spell mention with a "t" and tension with an "s," and the hosts of other words equally contradictorily, they are easily picked up in childhood, and the spelling, once learnt, is never forgotten. It is only necessary to reflect upon the onomotological idiosyncracies of this irresponsible land of India to discover that, after all, English as spelt and spoke at Home needs no tinkering with. In England we do not spell the names of our mighty men in a score of ways. Even an Indian gentleman in England gets the common courtesy of a regular spelling to his name. Our expected visitor, the new President of the Congress, has seen himself in print as "MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI" during the whole of the fifty years that have elapsed since he first stepped upon the beloved soil of England. But within the last few weeks only the Grand Old Man of India must have seen himself in the Indian papers in a dozen different guises. A rough glance at the recent Indian Press yields us the following variations of the Congress President's name: 'Dadabhoy Nowroji'; 'Dadabhoy Navrojee'; 'Dadhabai Naoroji'; 'Dadabhai Nowrowgee'; 'Mr. Dadabai'; 'Mr. Naorowji'; Mr. 'Dhadhaboy'; Mr. Dhadobo Navrojee and a group of other idiotic variations which are all right and which are yet all wrong. At Home it is a point of courtesy to spell a man's name as he spells it, y, and to give his precise rank or degree with scrupulous accuracy. In this country even the Viceroy is not honoured to that extent. So, however obvious the eccentricities of our English orthography may be to Americans, a little acquaintance with English has "she is spelt and spoke" in India would demonstrate the fact that if our Trans-Atlantic cousins only follow our fixed Home spelling there is little reform needed in the language which we love,

A REMARKABLE COMET.

HALLEY'S comet which is due to reappear in 1910, is the subject of an interesting article by the Rev. Edmond Ledger in the "Nineteenth Century and After." Mr. Ledger is Gresham Lecturer on Astronomy. In 1835 it was possible to calculate the movements of the comet with so much greater accuracy that it made its perihelion passage within four days of the predicted date: indeed, some corrections, afterwards applied, left a discrepancy of only a single day. The comet was not a very grand object to the naked eye; although the light of the nucleus decidedly surpassed that of second-magnitude stars, and was comparable with that of some reddish stars of the first magnitude, such as Aldebaran and Antares. The tail, while the comet was approaching the sun, attained to twenty degrees in length, and a very remarkable jet omitted by the nucleus was watched with great interest by telescopic observers. But after the comet had passed to such a distance on the other side of the sun that it was again visible to observers on the earth, it was seen to be devoid of a tail, while the nucleus had expanded into an illuminated disc, which was surrounded by a hazy coma. This disc gradually grew larger as the comet receded from the sun. The coma at the same time gradually vanished away. No very precise calculations have yet been published of its path in 1910, or of the dates of its then nearest approaches to the sun and to the earth. It seems that some further investigation of the accuracy of one of the elements of the orbit, hitherto accepted, must be made, and much more elaborate computation be gone through. Dr. Smart, F.R.A.S., has, however, recently effected some approximate calculations of much interest, which show that in May 1910, it may probably rise about four hours before the sun, and be a brilliant object, with rapidly-increasing light so as to reach its brightest about the middle of June. It may, he says, pass near to the splendid star Capella, which may perhaps repeat with this comet the beautiful spectacle which Arcturus made with Donati's in 1858. During a portion of its visibility it is expected to be above the horizon during the whole of the day and the night, but it will probably not approach us within about one fourth of the earth's distance from the sun.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

THE statement that the Government has agreed to include domestic servants in the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act "under pressure" hardly seems to correspond with the attitude of Mr. Gladstone on the occasions when he has spoken on the Bill. In April last he said, "In the matter of clerks, shop assistants and domestic servants the Government has thought it best to leave to the House the decision whether they should be included" although in March he definitely laid it down that the term "workmen" was to include any person not a police-constable, clerk, out-worker, domestic servant or a member of the employer's family dwelling in his house. The 'pressure' is perhaps the fact that Mr. Chamberlain was the first to assert that clerks and domestic servants ought be included. A noted Barrister, lecturing at the Temple, once told his audience: "Do not quarrel with the Workmen's Compensation Act, it is your bread and butter." It is likely to be the whole meal under the new amendment. Domestic servants are estimated at two millions and the problem of domestic service is far more acutely felt by women than their lack of votes. The amendment places another stone on the wall which the lower working classes are raising, under the misguided impression that their more favoured fellow-beings are natural enemies. The day of long service has departed, the family retainer is as rare as the Dodo, and the amendment aims directly at the kindly relations which should exist between mistress and servant. In its place will inevitably arise a crop of petty misunderstandings. There appears to be no agitation to place clerks upon the same favoured terms. Yet it is essentially this class, working under the worst conditions, inadequately paid and forced to keep up appearances far beyond their means, that should be protected. The Workmen's Compensation Act, however, that shall be fair to all classes, workman and employer alike, has yet to be drafted.

THE CHINESE REFORMS.

THE news received by the last mail from China is reassuring to those who hold that the reform movement in China is the all powerful factor in the Government of to-day. A lengthy edict, a translation of which we have published, marks a certain advance, but proof alone can be accepted that all the excellent theories contained therein are intended for every day practice. The Royal Commission is to commence its labour of reforming the official system at once, but there seems no reason why Royal Commissions in China should work more quickly than those in England. The Imperial criticism of the magistrates must have been anything but pleasant reading for that body of men, for while every word has been far more forcibly said by foreigners, it carries a greater sting when coming from its present source. The chief order is that preparation may be made for the new order of things and the Commission is commanded to use every means to come to a "determination on this matter which shall be substantial, lasting and beneficial." That the Presidents of the various boards are to have a vote in the affairs of the Government as a whole is an important decision and is a step towards constitutional Government. But as we have remarked, it is less the intention than the power to carry that intention into fact that matters, and time alone will show whether the Throne fully comprehends the difficulty of revising a system which bears not only the hall-mark of age, but the favour of officials who see less opportunity of personal benefit under the new regime.

THE LAND TENURE BILL.

THE Land Tenure Bill, which the Lords have read a second time is a measure, of which Mr. Agar-Robartes is sponsor and which was supported in the Commons by Messrs. M'Arthur, Soares, White, Newnes and Montagu. It aims at securing that the capital of the tenant farmer should be secured against confiscation. On its third reading in the lower House, Mr. Balfour complained of the arbitary action of Government in suddenly "starring" and taking up the consideration of a contentious measure introduced by an unofficial member. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman denied that any irregularity had been committed and defended the action of Government. The discussion on this point, as on several of its proposed amendments, was closured and eventually the third reading was taken the week before the last mail left England.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix left Trieste on the afternoon of the 3rd instant and is due here on the 19th instant.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Arcadia with the homeward Mails of the 1st instant arrived Aden at 6-30 P. M. on Wednesday.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. India with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo left Suez at noon on Thursday.

LORD WENLOCK ex-Governor of Madras, will drive at Madras on the 24th instant *viâ* Colombo.

WE are informed that a navigable airship is being built in Rangoon.

A FRONTIER correspondent writes: There is much unrest in the Mavri country and the troops on the Fort Sandeman Frontier have been warned to be ready to move should disturbances occur.

DURING the week ending December 4, fifty-one and a half chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 39½ were purchased for Government and 12 by the farmer at Ahmedabad. During the week 57½ chests were imported from Indore and 150 from Ahmedabad.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December was 643 giving a death-rate of 41·14 per annum per thousand as against 38·46 the corresponding period of last year, and 45·96 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 69 died from fevers; 10, plague; 1, measles; 3, cholera; 6 leprosy; 50, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 181, affections of the respiratory organs; 42, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 29, still-born; 86, old age and debility; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 13; Lingaet, 7; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 292; Hindu low caste, 84; Musalman, 130; Parsee, 28; Jew 3; Native Christian, 16; Eurasian, 2; European 6; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 399 as against 401 the corresponding period of last year, and 41 the average over the past five years.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 1.

THE HUNT.

The Karachi Hunt as a public subscription pack, which it never really was, is no more, but the master Mr. Graham intends for this season at all events to carry on the Hunt as his own. The position has been somewhat strained for the past month and it is well some sort of way out of the *impasse* has been found. The Master's view was that, with a debt of Rs. 3,000 plus current expenses and no assets beyond the twelve couple hounds and their kennels, it was the business of the original guarantors and those interested in hunting to stump up all that was required. On the other hand when the committee of the original and later subscribers had appointed as Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer two men in the public service of senior standing, the Master, unwilling apparently to yield up any of his power, had effectively brought about their resignation by keeping from them the letters, accounts and funds which they naturally expected to be handed over to them. It resulted, therefore, that there was neither Secretary, Treasurer nor Committee to raise subscriptions and check, in the interests of subscribers, certain heavy expenses such as those involved by the camps at Landi. This camp itself was a source of annoyance to many busy men who could only hunt on Sundays, since to hunt on their only available day involved an overnight journey by train with all its discomfort and expense, and a late return home. The view of all the malcontents was that the Master had run the pack purely as his own, and having called the tune must pay the piper. Mr. Graham has now taken over, absolutely, the hounds and their kennels and the deficit. He purposes to continue the hunting for this season at all events and, if the support afforded him financially justifies it, thereafter also. It is to be hoped that the Hunt will now receive the financial support it requires. A pack of hounds is not a thing to be run by benefit concerts and so forth, but at the expense of those who follow; and all things considered here, the Hunt might well look even to those who do not follow for some measure of monetary assistance.

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY AND THE MAILS.

We are now well within measurable distance of the long-looked-for 24 hour mail service between Karachi and Lahore. It is proposed that from 1st January next the mail to Lahore shall leave Karachi at 6-30 p.m. and arrive in Lahore at 9 the following evening. The down mail will leave Lahore at 8 p.m. and arrive at Karachi City at 11-10 the next evening. This is 26½ and 27 hours respectively for the through journeys—an improvement in our mail service that will be greatly appreciated in Karachi. But why should the in-coming mail get into Karachi at 11 at night? Would not an early morning arrival be more advantageous from the point of view of the mails? No doubt when the through mail service is equipped with dining cars, the journey will be reduced to 24 hours or even less—an improvement that will place Karachi still a step nearer to the much desired direct mail communication with Aden and Europe.

THE DEARTH OF HOUSES.

With the growth of the population and the building trade so dull, the business of getting a house is becoming more and more an anxious one for the newcomers and it is a question whether local officials are acting quite fairly to the public in taking up so many houses built for private residence as offices. It is not at all easy at the present time for a private person to get a decent house in Karachi at a reasonable rent. Two houses on the Kutcherry Road are taken by the offices of the Police and the Forest Departments, another opposite the Frere Hall is occupied by the Indus River Commission. One off Bruuton Road is used as an office, another next door to Mr. Brice is taken by the Irrigation Department, and yet another on Inverarity Road is given up as the office of the Cantonment Magistrate. The Local Government might well arrange for special buildings to accommodate the various departmental offices and leave the ordinary houses free for occupation by Karachi residents.

THE MANSFIELD IMPORT YARD.

A pretty quarrel is in view between the Punjab Chamber of Commerce (Delhi) and the Karachi Port Trust. The latter body has but limited space in the Mansfield Import Yard and has found that the hiring of extra godowns is unremunerative, its scale of charges being insufficient to pay the high rents demanded except when the hired accomodation is continuously utilised to its fullest extent. The Port Trust's present plan is therefore to maintain its tolls, grant only seven free days for imported goods, and thus compel importers to clear and remove their goods with great despatch. For many reasons connected with the finance of their trade and the local clearing work, the Delhi and Amritsar piece-goods importers find the Port Trust methods a constant source of irritation and loss, and they have proposed to the Port Trust that the free days should be extended and the charges reduced. The Port Trust replies saying that the adoption of either of these suggestions would make the congestion of its yards worse than ever, and for reasons of profit and loss the Board declines to budge from its position. Meanwhile the fine and spacious godowns just erected by Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, C.I.E., within forty yards of the crowded import yard are empty, though they were built, it is commonly said, on the half promise of the Port Trust to rent them if the amount of import trade should justify it. The policy of the Port Trust is two-penny half-penny and short-sighted to a degree, and involves among other things, the stacking from time to time on the Native Jetty (not only in the sheds there which are about as much damp and rain proof as a Kerry cabin, but even in the open air) of such delicate and perishable goods as bales of gunnies, silk and cotton goods and bags of sugar. What is wanted is to establish at law, conclusively, against the Port Trust its liability for any damage arising from damp occurring to any goods in its keeping between the time of their landing and clearing. Then probably the Port Trust will also discover that Delhi and Amritsar importers have an easy alternative to Karachi in Bombay, and the Trustees will at last begin to cultivate that soft answer that appertains not to monopolists, but might serve to turn away the wrath of an important up-country Chamber of Commerce.

TURBINES.

The hired transport "Rewa" which has just had a slight mishap in the Canal excited much interest while she lay at Karachi, on account of her magnificent engines. The vessel covered the whole distance out from England to Karachi, Canal and all, at a speed averaging sixteen and a quarter knots, which is record steaming for these seas whatever it may be the other side of Gibraltar. The Turbines run with no sound beyond a busy hum, there is never any difficulty in keeping up steam, and every ship's engineer returned from the "Rewa's" engine-room to his own with the sort of feeling Ruskin would have experienced if he had ever been induced to walk straight from Westminster Abbey into the Aquarium opposite. One thing from a practical transport point of view the engineer in charge of the "Rewa" pointed out as of the highest interest. The turbine blades grow bigger and bigger on the principle of the larger piston in a compound engine, but it is possible to turn the light-pressure steam directly upon the low-pressure blades and so work up an addition speed of 6 knots in two minutes! Imagine the "Rewa" pursued by the fastest non-turbined cruiser afloat, volunteer gangs of stokers in full fresh relays shovelling coal for life and liberty! Has the "Dreadnought" also got this enormous tactical advantage up her majestic sleeve? There has not been such revolution since the discovery of gunpowder, and Parsons' name must go down to history with Frier Bacon's.

ODDS AND ENDS.

No further cases of cholera have occurred chiefly owing to the prompt and efficacious preventive measures taken by the Municipal Health Department.

On Saturday 17th November the English mail entered the harbour at 6 p.m. The delivery of letters by the post-office peons was not made till Sunday morning. The explanation is that the boat was not expected so soon *and the staff had gone home early!* The 'ca canny' of Merrie England is not unknown elsewhere!

A WORD TO THE INDIAN FARMER.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

The recognised action and interference of soil bacteria in the preparation of plant food has only helped to further complicate the difficulties of the agricultural chemist and the uncertainty of chemical analysis as a guage of the fertility of soils. The "outside influences" in the preparation and preparation of plant food in the soil are so important that the mere treatment of soil by purely chemical methods gives very imperfect and unreliable results. Indeed the biological action that takes place in the soil has come to be admitted to be as important, if not more important than the chemical. So that the analytical Chemist, if he is to give us accurate information as regards the fertility of soils and the requirements of plants growing in them, must widen his scope of operations to a considerable extent, and to the best of his ability, take cognizance of the vital action exercised by the plant and the bacterial activity within the soil-forces, it must be admitted, that can hardly be estimated at their full value in the laboratory. It would seem, therefore, that apart from his purely technical qualifications in science as a chemist he would need to have a considerable practical experience of soils and manures and a large endowment of common sense—on which indeed he has to rely to a great extent in drawing his conclusions as to the properties and requirements of particular soils. We were only last week discussing this subject with an eminent agricultural authority who passed through the Island on his way to take up an important appointment in the antipodes and were much impressed with his strong condemnation of the reliance placed by some on the results of chemical analyses. Such people think it is enough to send a sample of soil to a chemist with a note saying, "Please analyse the accompanying sample and let me know what manure I should supply." The ignorance displayed by such a bare request is only surpassed by the audacity of the reply prescribing the kind of manure to be used.

And even when all things are considered, the past history and present circumstances of soil and plant, mechanical properties, the question of rainfall, drainage, etc., we still cannot, with anything like exactitude, calculate upon certain treatment producing certain results, unless our recommendations are based upon the out come of actual experimeat and personal experience—our best guides. A contemporary well sums up the situation we are discussing as follows:—

"Many farmers hold erroneous ideas as to the value of soil analyses. We hear farmers speaking as though they only required to have the soil analysed to know what manures to apply to certain crops to obtain the best returns. This, however, is far from being so. In the first case, as every farmer knows, it would be nearly impossible to obtain a sample that would fairly represent even a ten-acre field. Besides this, analysis will only show what the soil contains; it will not tell the farmer whether the plant food is in such a condition that the plants can make use of it, neither will it tell him what treatment the soil requires to make that plant food available. So many other things, such as the physical condition of the soil and subsoil, its ability to retain moisture or perhaps the reverse, have to be taken into consideration, that (except to the scientist) a soil analysis is just as likely as not to prove misleading in dealing with the manures such a soil requires."

It must be the endeavour of the farmer to keep his land from depletion and as the plant foods are removed by the various crops, new plant foods should be supplied to the soil by means of manures. As a rule fertilizers are guaranteed to contain certain quantities of plant foods and, by a letter to the Agricultural Department the farmer can learn what the various crops remove on an average from an acre. Somewhat more than the barely necessary quantities should be supplied, as a certain amount, especially of nitrogen may be lost in drainage. Of course the physical or mechanical condition of the soil must also be taken into consideration and is always a weighty factor in the production of a good harvest.

It is a common complaint that "land is not what it used to be" or "the soil has greatly deteriorated of late." Now the explanation of this, very often, is that it is not the soil that is at fault, but that its condition is bad. The importance of perfect conditions of soil is patent when we consider the needs of the seeds or plants whose growth it has to support. Seeds require aerated, warm and moist conditions and the more perfect these conditions the greater success will attend their germination and development. We often come across soils that are sodden during wet weather and caked during dry, but which nevertheless contain plenty of plant food, and it is the work of the cultivator to treat the soil so that the available plant food may be rendered fit for ready assimilation by the rootlets of plants and trees.

The triumph of successful agriculture is the growing of good crops continually over a series of years and yet keeping up the fertily of the soil. As long as there is fresh land to cultivate there is little need for the use of fertilizers, but with changed conditions cultivators have begun to understand the necessity of keeping the soil that has given returns for any length of time without added fertily. It is an axiom of agricultural science that land should be compensated for what is removed from it. This is done by the use of manure and by growing rotations of crops differing in their requirements. With the fall of prices and an increased keenness of competition resort much be had to more intensive cultivation so that, by the use of fertilizers more can be obtained from the same acreage, to obtain the price at least of its former produce and to increase it. The more common form of manure consists either of animal excreta or decomposed animal or vegetable matter of any kind. In view of the fact that cattle are not housed here in the same way as in Europe, a great proportion of the manure yielded by them is lost to the cultivator. Under such circumstances the greatest care must be taken of what can be saved and it should be utilised to the best advantage. At the same time all the materials that can be made use of to the benefit of the land should be impressed into service. It is of the utmost importance to retain all the fertilizing elements of the manure heap. It is therefore only what common sense dictates, to learn from those who have made a study of the losses of plant food that occur in the manure heap owing to incompetent management. A few words from the "Farmer and Stockbreeder" will not be out of place here. It says:—"It is to be feared that much yet remains to be done before farmers are brought to a knowledge of the appalling loss that takes place annually through careless and indifferent management. Experiments have been made to compare exposed and unexposed manures. It was demonstrated that there is a greater loss of nitrogen and organic matter from exposed manure than from that protected. The former lost one-third of its nitrogen and the latter about one-fifth. Ten per cent more organic matter was destroyed in the exposed than in the protected manure. There is practically no loss of potash and phosphoric acid from protected manure. Exposed manure that is rotting may lose about one-sixth of its phosphoric acid and somewhat more than one-third of its potash. The chief changes, due to fermentation, take place within the first months of rotting and experiments show that there is no apparent benefit in rotting the manure longer than for a period of three months.

When manure is kept moist the loss of potash cannot be prevented without a water-tight, non-absorbent floor, but when the manure heap is kept compact and moist there is not any considerable loss of ammonia. It is evident that if manure is exposed to rains, no matter what the absorbent materials may be, the water cannot pass down without carrying soluble matter with it and when the water reaches the bottom it must either go down into the ground or flow off in some direction. Whatever substance has been dissolved out of the manure remains in the water and passes off with it. The remaining materials of the heap may be almost worthless, but they receive just as much attention, and as much labour is bestowed in hauling and spreading the substances as though the loss of soluble matter had not occurred. It has been shown that when manure is compacted and the air kept out, the fermentation of the mass is not so rapid but when loosened and the air admitted, fermentation begins because the oxygen of the air influences chemical action. When manure is under shelter the rains do not dissolve the plant food from the heap and when the liquid manure is thrown upon the solid portions by pumping or otherwise, the solids become absorbent and assist in retaining the liquids. All locations for manures should have water-tight bottoms, for then any accumulations of liquids can be retained and added again to the heap and tanks should be arranged into which all liquids from the stable should flow so as to save the soluble matter.

As the manure heaps are grossly neglected all over India and the loss to the poor farmers is incalculable, the following most interesting and instructive report by the Principal of the Cawnpore Agricultural School on different systems of housing cattle and conserving manure will prove of benefit to the cultivator. He writes:—At the Cawnpore Experiment Station this subject has been under experiment and observation during the past five or six years and the object of this bulletin is to place before the public the results of this study accompanied by such general remarks as are thought necessary for a clear understanding of the subject. Farmyard manure or cattle manure is the chief mainstay of farmers in all countries and especially in India, where artificial or chemical manures are not practicable at present (This was written in 1901). It contains all the elements of plant food—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. It also exerts a powerful influence in improving the mechanical texture of the soil: by its application heavy clays are rendered more open and easy to work and light sands get greater coherence and absorptive and retentive power. Of the several plant food ingredients supplied by cattle manure nitrogen is by far the most important as it is most deficient in Indian soils, gives the quickest results when applied as manure, and is most difficult and costly to get. So the aim of every farmer should be to get the largest quantity of nitrogen in a form readily available for growing crops.

(*To be continued.*)

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Resentment by Californians.

SCHOOL ATTITUDE TO BE LEGALLY TESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The Californians greatly resent President Roosevelt's message to Congress and the Southerners strongly sympathise with the Californians on the racial question.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The Washington Government is instituting proceedings in the San Francisco Court to test the Constitutionality of the Californian law for segregating the children of Mongolian descent in a separate school.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

Secretary Root inspired the proceedings in the San Francisco Courts believing it would effectually dispose of the controversy.

Baron Aoki the Japanese Ambassador has personally thanked President Roosevelt for his views on the situation.

President Roosevelt has assured the Californian Congressmen that the reference to the military in his message meant protection of the Japanese against the violence of the mobs.

The Californians are satisfied with this and the affair is now described as a tempest in a teapot.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

Reuter wires from Tokio that President Roosevelt's references to Japan are warmly praised and it is felt that the Californian authorities must yield to the moral weight and sense of Justice.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE EDUCATION BILL.

Amendments not Enough.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

A meeting of Roman Catholic Bishops was held at Westminster yesterday when it was resolved that the Education Bill, even as amended by the Lords, is not acceptable to the Catholics.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.

Severest on Record.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

An earthquake, lasting eighty seconds, took place at St. Vincent on the 3rd instant, and was the most prolonged ever known there. The people were panic-stricken.

Shocks were also felt at Barbados and St. Lucia, at the latter place most severely.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Calcutta at a quarter past six this evening.

THE IRISH POTATO CROP.

Great Deficit.

GOVERNMENT TO GIVE HELP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Mr. Bryce, replying to a question, in the Commons, said that the potato crop in West Ireland was two-thirds to three-fourths of the average If necessary, the Government will give substantia assistance.

KING MENELIK AND THE POWERS.

A Polite Note.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Reuter wires from Adisabeba that King Menelik has replied to the notification of Agreement, dated 26th June and 11th September, that he thanks the three Powers for their desire to maintain his independence and makes the reservation that their Agreement shall in nowise limit his sovereign rights.

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Three Quarters of a Million Men for the Field.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The *Times* (Tokio) correspondent says that the new Army programme will enable Japan to place three quarters of a million of men in the field. The garrisons of Manchuria and Korea will be reduced furnishing six new divisions for the home establishment signifying an increase of nearly fifty per cent.

The Minister of War declared in the Cabinet that Japan must be too formidable for anyone to oppose.

OUTRAGE IN RUSSIA.

Murder and Suicide.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

A workman has fatally wounded the ex-Assistant Governor of Bielostock, who was transferred to St. Petersburg after the massacre of the Jews at Bielostock. He then committed suicide.

LAND TENURE BILL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The Lords have read the Land Tenure Bill a second time.

Some miscreants inveigled two simple Hajis to Kumasi on pretence of getting them a passage, and there endeavoured to poison them with a view to acquiring the contents of their purses. Their plans succeeded for a time; eventually they had to exchange the rupees for four years' Government hospitality. They may or may not have learnt a lesson; the simple Hajis are undoubtedly wiser and sadder men.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Moorish Troops Move to Tangier.

INCREASED BRIGANDAGE FEARED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Moorish troops from Fez are proceeding to Tangier, to restore order. The population in the vicinity is alarmed, fearing it will result in increased brigandage.

INDIANS IN TRANSVAAL.

Sir West Ridgeway Urges Better Treatment.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

Sir West Ridgeway, speaking at the dinner of the African Society, insisisted on the imperative necessity of upholding the gold industry of the Transvaal and said that the urgent duty of the new Transvaal Ministry is to utilise new sources of labour. India would supply labour if the Transvaal would satisfy India regarding the treatment of the labourers.

CHINESE IN THE RAND.

Repatriation Insisted on.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The Congress of Volkites at Pretoria all insisted on the repatriation of Chinese in the Rand. General Botha demanded compensation for the damage done by the Chinese.

GREECE AND ITALY.

Philhellenic Attitude of Italy Thanked.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

In the Greek Chamber the President dwelt upon the long standing Italio-Greek friendship and thanked the President of the Italian Chamber for his philhellenic attitude which consolidated the fraternity of the two countries. The Premier, M. Theotokis and others joined in the tribute.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Domestic Servants to be Included.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

[" EMPIRE " SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The Government, under pressure, has accepted an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Bill which provides for the inclusion of domestic servants in its protection.

This brings an additional two million people within the scope of the Bill.

NAVAL SIGNAL BOOK STOLEN.

Attempt to Sell to a Foreign Nation.

ARREST AT CHATHAM.

[" EMPIRE " SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

A signaller of the Cruiser H. M. S. "Amphitrite" has been arrested at Chatham on a charge of offering to sell a Naval signal book to a foreign country.

The man, when arrested, was carrying a loaded revolver.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

Departure from his Capital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 6.

News have been received from Kabul that the Amir intended to leave his capital on Monday last *en route* for India. He will travel by easy stages and will apparently halt at Jallalabad for some weeks. By this means he will cross the Passes before the winter has thoroughly set in, and will enjoy a fairly mild climate while residing in his palace at Jellalabad.

ENGLAND'S INFERIORITY.

The Study of Oriental Languages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 6.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London the 5th of December, states that the Premier accompanied by Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith received a deputation headed by the Vice-Chancellor of the London University, and including Professor Rosy and Sir Alfred Lyall, who asked for the appointment of a Departmental Committee to consider England's inferiority regarding instruction in Oriental languages.

The Prime Minister, in agreeing to the suggestion, trusted that an inquiry would lead to prompt action for the filling up of the lamentable gap.

LUCKNOW MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Thirteen Lakhs Already Subscribed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 6.

The subscriptions promised to the Medical College Scheme at Lucknow now amount to thirteen lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 8,19,000 have been collected, while over four lakhs of the balance is due in large amounts for which instalments have been fixed. The balance outstanding is, therefore, comparatively small.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 6.

At a meeting of the Central Committee yesterday the plans of one College Hospital prepared by Sir Swinton Jacob were considered. It was decided that the hospital should be a double storeyed one. The building will accommodate two hundred beds and there are to be twelve Cottage Hospitals for the use of paying patients.

The plans for the College itself are still under consideration.

THE Bank of Bengal raised the rate for demand loans to 9 per cent.

THE GRAND CHORD LINE.

OPENING CEREMONY.

Lord Minto at Gya.

AN ENJOYABLE FUNCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, GOMOH DEC. 6.

The Viceroy, Lady Minto and party arrived at Gya at one p.m. to-day and were met by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and Lady Fraser,, Mr. Douglas, Agent of the E. I. R., Mr. Highet, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Cookshott who accompanied the train as far as Guapa. Here His Excellency, and Lady Minto Lady Eileen Elliot, Col. the Hon. L. and Lady Victoria Dawnay, Sir Louis Dane and the members of the Viceroy's Staff as well as Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser and the railway officers mentioned above, left the train and embarking on board an observation car, especially constructed for the purpose, proceeded on it as far as Gughandi.

The road passes through a hilly country thick with jungle up a gradual ascending incline through a rocky cutting, glistening with mica metal, and three tunnels. The whole country is a great relief to the eye after many miles of flat featureless plain over which the railway passes most of the way to Bombay. This new line which will shorten the distance from Bombay and Upper India to Calcutta by 50 miles and will besides, by passing through the Jherriah Coal Fields, effect a saving of the distance for coal, proceeding to Cawnpore and Northern India, of 110 miles thus greatly stimulating the coal industry. Besides it passes under the bill of Pareshnath, 4488 feet above the seas which might, therefore, perhaps be being served with railway communication become in the future the Pachmarhi of Bengal.

At about 2/40 the Viceroy on the observation car reached Gujkandi. Here were collected almost all the people either interested in or employed in the railway service and among them were the Hon. Mr. Howett, the Hon. Mr. MeRobert of Cawnpore the Hon. Mr. Bertram, Colonel Cowie Mr. and Mrs. Meston, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle, Mrs. and Miss Douglas, Mrs. Dring and many other ladies and gentlemen who at the invitation of the E. I. R. had come up in two special trains leaving Calcutta last night.

The Viceroy, on alighting from his car, was received with a salute from a guard of honour of the Railway Police and Lady Minto was presented with a bouquet. Mr. Douglas then requested the Viceroy to screw in the last bolt in the line. His Excellency stepping forward was then presented with a silver bolt which, with a silver spanner, he screwed in. Three cheers were then called for the Viceroy which were most heartily responded to and he then entered his train and proceeded to Gomoh.

MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

Mr. Douglas said :—Your Excellencies, Your Honour Ladies and Gentlemen,—I desire to thank the Viceroy for the honour done to the East Indian Railway administration by consenting to perform the opening ceremony of the complete Chord Line, also to express my thanks to Lady Minto, His Honour and Lady Fraser and all the ladies and gentlemen who have accepted our invitation. The new Chord, Sitarampur to Moghal Sarai, a distance of 281 miles, cost 415 lakhs of rupees—contains two specially important works, the Sone bridge at Dehre and the crossing of the Vindhya mountains.

It was the first alignment proposed between Calcutta and Moghal Serai and I have often wished that it had then been adopted, but other counsels prevailed and the Ongmae line, after serving Burdwan followed the course of the river giving railway communication to fertile districts along the banks. But the rapid increase of traffic between Northern India and Calcutta led first to a smaller chord being constructed, and in process of time to the Grand Chord the proposals of sixty years ago now standing converted into a fact. The line was built in three sections. The first section served the Gherriah coal field; the second ran from Moghal Serai to Gya and the third section from Gya to Sitarampur. On the second section is the Sone bridge which is practically two miles long, and second in length to only one other bridge in the world—the Tay bridge near Dundee. This bridge was built by Mr. Palmer now the Chief Engineer of the Calcutta Port Trust. The last section contains the crossing of the Vindhya mountains and it was in the accomplishing of this crossing that the main difficulties of construction centred. The credit of discovering this alignment belongs to our present Chief Engineer Mr. Highet, and it is, I need hardly say, a great improvement over the one originally selected and has reduced the cost of the section by some eight lakhs of rupees. The actual construction of the Chord was under the direct charge of Mr. Cockshett under whom were a number of Engineers, European and Native, and I am satisfied that this Grand Chord Railway will play a great and important part as a means of transport. To begin with—there will be a shortening of distance between Calcutta and places beyond; and an adjustment of rates and fares—meaning a concession to the public on the traffic now carried of 25 lakhs of rupees per annum. The Traffic of the Jherriah Coal Field will be favoured as a long detour will be no longer necessary. and this, in conjunction with the introduction of new coal tariff means a reduction of charges to coal trade of 20 lakhs of rupees per annum, in addition to 25 lakhs just mentioned.

With these large sacrifices we expect large increases in the volume of business. In connection with these matters I may claim that it has long been the policy of the E. I. Railway, notably since General Sir R. Strachey was Chairman, to give the fullest possible advantages affordable by the railway as a great transporting agency.

In passenger fares also large reductions were made, mainly in those of the lower class of passengers. Under the head of "merchandise coal"—as an article of primary necessity for the expansion of industry and trade—it has received special attention. Others staples need consideration and we have come forward asking for the removal of restrictions in the matter of rates. We are satisfied that in the case of export produce, carried long distances, lower rates can be given with great advantage to both the railway and the trade country.

I have now to propose to you a toast which I am sure you will all receive with enthusiasm the health of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto,

TRAVANCORE MAHARAJA.

Arrival at Madras with Dewan and Secretary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 6.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore arrived at Madras on a visit to the Governer this morning. His Highness was accompanied by the Dewan Bahadur S. Gopalachariar the Dewan and Mr. Alfred Viyera the Chief Secretary. The Maharaja was received at the station by the Under Secretary to Government in the Public Department and one of the A. D. C's. to the Governor. The 88th Carnatic Infantry furnished the Guard of Honour with Band and Regimental Colour and saluted His Highness as he alighted. The Maharaja drove in a carriage and four sent from Government House. escorted by the Governor's Body-Guard to Tullock's Gardens where he will remain during his stay in Madras.

Mr. R. Culling Carr, the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, arrived yesterday.

DEATH OF MR. MACFARLANE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

News has reached Calcutta by cable of the death of Mr. Macfarlane, first Librarian, Imperial Library. An operation was performed sometime ago and the patient was progressing well when a sudden relapse took place. Mr. Macfarlane married the daughter of Mr. Buckland, late Chief Secretary, Bengal.

INSPECTION OF AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Reduction of Remuneration.

FURTHER AFFILIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 6.

The Syndicate of the Punjab University has appointed Sub-Committees to conduct the inspection of the various Colleges affiliated to the University.

Last year every member of the Inspection Committee received, on account of remuneration, Rs. 40 per College inspected by him, but this year the amount has been reduced to Rs. 25.

The Syndicate has recommended the affiliation of St. Bede College to the Punjab University in the Arts faculty for the B. A. and intermediate courses in English, Latin, French, Greek, German, History, Philosophy and Mathematics.

A similar recommendation has been made for the affiliation of the Auckland House School in Simla in the faculty of Arts for intermediate courses in English, Latin, French, German, History, Philosophy and Mathematics.

In case of the latter it has been noted that in the event of affiliation being granted by the Senate, the question of its continuance, withdrawal or extension could be considered after a period of two years.

ABKARI S B-I SPECTOR'S SUICIDE.

Enquiry Falsifies the "Hindu's" Charge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 6.

The Madras Government have held a searching enquiry into the statement which appeared in "The Hindu" in August last, in connection with the suicide of Sub-Inspector Y. V. Somasundara Moodelliar of the Salt Department. The Sub-Inspector was reported to have committed suicide on account of the disgrace caused by a search which was alleged to have been made for him at his house at midnight by the Assistant Inspector. The Government enquiry showed that the newspaper report was entirely false, and was subsequently admitted to be incorrect. In passing orders on the enquiry Government agree with the Board of Revenue that the suicide of the Sub-Inspector was not due to any action of the Assistant Inspector as alleged. The incident was the subject matter of a question put by a non-official member at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

THE MANORA OBSERVATORY.

Starting of the Time-Ball Service.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 6.

The Government has sanctioned the deputation of Mr. N. A. F. Moos, Director of the Government Observatory in Bombay, to Karachi in connection with the employment of instruments, etc., in the Observatory at Manora. Mr. Moos has informed the Port Trustees that he proposes to leave Bombay on the 15th instant, and hopes to start the Time-Ball Service by 1st January next.

He has also secured the service, of a suitable man who has been trained to take independent charge of the Manora Observatory and whom Mr. Moos intends sending over to Karachi a week before he himself starts.

NEW BREAK-WATER PIER

Karachi Deputes an Eugineer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 6

The Karachi Port Trustees have sanctioned, the deputation of Mr. Edward Jackson the Port Engineer at Karachi to Bombay in connection with the re-construction of the break-water pier at that port. Mr. Jackson intends leaving Karachi on the 17th instant.

Mr. Graham R. Lynn, Assistant Port Engineer, will take charge during Mr. Jackson's absence.

VICEROY AT THE CAPITAL.

Opening Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

There will be a dance at Government House, Calcutta, next week.

This will be the opening function of the season. The date has not yet been definitely fixed.

MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 6.

The two successful candidates at the Mysore Civil Service Examination, held last month, are Rajagopalchariar of Madras and Srinivasiengar of Bangalore. The Maharaja has appointed them Probationary Assistant Commissioners of the new Schedule A.

MESSRS. BINNY AND CO'S FAILURE.

Declaration of a 4-Anna Dividend.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 6.

The Trustees of the late firm of Messrs. Binny and Co., issued a notice to their creditors announcing a dividend of four annas in the rupee which will be paid on and after the 17th instant.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Appointment of Select Committees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The first meeting of the Legislative Council at Calcutta will probably take place on Friday the 14th, and presumably among the business before the Council will be the appointment of Select Committees to consider the Presidency Banks Bill and the Mofussil Insolvency Act which were introduced in Simla.

NIZAM'S GOLD MINES REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 6.

The result of crushings at the Hutti (Nizam's) gold mines during the last month are as follows :—Quarts crushed 2,100 tons, gold obtained 916 ozs; tailings cyanided 2,050 tons, gold obtained 264 ozs, making a total of 1,180 ozs, gold compared with 1,160 ozs, in October.

The following are the Oorgaum mine returns for last months :—10,243 tons ore crushed yielded 4,723 ozs, of gold; 8,107 tons slimes tailings cyanided 906 ozs making a total yield of 5629 ozs, as compared with 5,604 ozs in October and 5,627 ozs in September.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, to be computed from the 20th December 1906, in succession to Khan Bahadur Muncherji Kavasji Murzban, C I E, M Inst C E, F R I B A.

Captain H. S. Strong is appointed as Assistant Resident, Amreli, and to hold charge of the duties of First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, with effect from the 26th October during the absence on leave of Captain H. Harrison and until further orders.

Major W. S. P. Ricketts, M.B., I.M.S., Superintendent of Matheran in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with additional powers.

Mr H G Gell, M V O, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of five days' furlough.

The Honourable Mr G O W Dunn, M Inst C E, to be Chairman of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, *vice* Mr H V R Kemball, C E, resigned.

The following appointments to the several grades of Deputy Inspector-General, Superintendents, and Assistant Superintendents of Police, sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India are made with effect from the 1st April :—

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police :—Mr J E Down on leave, to be a First Grade Deputy-Inspector-General of Police. Mr M Kennedy, to be a Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Superintendents of Police:—Mr H M Gibbs and Mr D Davies, to be First Grade Superintendents of Police, Mr L H Spence, Mr F H Warden, Sir Edmund C Cox (Bart), Mr C A B Beatty and Mr R MacTier, to be Second Grade Superintendents of Police.

Mr W L B Souter, Mr E F Green, Mr J R W Biddle, Mr T J B Thatcher, Mr J R Tregear, Mr J V Cooke, Mr R P Lambert, Mr W A Dubois, to be Third Grade Superintendents of Police; Mr H R Hume, Mr T G Foard, Mr W H Luck, Mr A H M Ostrehan, Mr J W Fellowes, Mr R M Phillips, Mr W Heyland, Mr E H Ingle; to be Fourth Grade Superintendents of Police; Mr D G Ommanney, Mr T S Greenaway, Mr F A M H Vincent, Mr W G Clabby, Mr J A Guider, Mr C C G Hayter, Mr C S Marston, Mr K C Rushton, Mr G H White, Mr F M Gadney, to be Fifth Grade Superintendents of Police, Mr F C Griffith, Mr W M F Clark, Mr W C Holman, Mr J B Jenkins, Mr R L McCulloch, Mr E Priestley, (Khan Bahadur R H Kotval,) Mr A Wallinger, Risaldar S K Bapat, Mr G S Wilson, Mr H Stanley, Mr G N R Lambert, and Mr E E Turner, to be First Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police; Mr S F Ellis, Mr I C Boyd, Mr P A Kelly, Mr R R Boyd, Mr A C Daniel, Mr F J Lowman, Mr C H Longley, Mr N S Peshwe, (since deceased) and Mr A H Gordon, to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police. Mr D Healy, Mr P O'Brien, Mr W B Manley, Mr E P White and Mr O A Harker, to be Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police on probation. With effect from the 19th June. Mr P O'Brien to be a Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police. With effect from the 23rd June vice Mr Down retired.

Superintendent of Police.—Mr W L B Souter to be a Second Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. H. R. Hume, to be a Third Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr D G Ommanney, to be a Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police, Mr F C Griffith, to be a Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Assistant Superintendent of Police.—Mr S F Ellis, to be a First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, With effect from the 17th September.

Mr D MacDonald, to be substantive *pro tem*, Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

With effect from the 17th October vice Messrs, L H Spence and W L B Souter, promoted to the Grade of Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Superintendent of Police.—Mr E F Green and Mr T J B Thatcher, to be Second Grade Superintendents of Police, Mr T G Foard and Mr W H Luck to be Third Grade Superintendents of Police, Mr T S Greenaway and Mr F A M H Vincent, to be Fourth Grade Superintendents of Police, Mr W M F Clarke and Mr W C Holman to be Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Assistant Superintendents of Police.—Mr I C Boyd and Mr P A Kelly, to be First Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 22nd November. Mr G A Shillidy, Mr P T Kirkpatrick and Mr J A Hoyes, to be Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police on probation, with effect from the 24th November; Mr A C J Bailey, to be Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation.

Mr. A. H. Fell R. N. R., to be Fourth Inspector of Steam Boils and Prime Movers vice Mr. E. R. Powell, transferred.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Berkely Barton Southern Mrhratta Railway Rifles is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 24th November,

Captain Charles Anley Hawes, V. D., 1st Battalion Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps resigns his commission. Dated 2nd October.

Captain George Richard Webb to be Major vice Barnard transferred to the 2nd Battalion. Dated 1st October.

Lieutenant Arthur William Wilson to be Captain vice Webb prompted. Dated 1st October.

Lieutenant Gray Rigge Bombay Volunteer Rifles to be Captain vice Kenyon resigned. Dated 24th November.

Second Lieutenant Percy Willett Cresswell to be Captain vice Snell deceased. Dated 26th December.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Hart Potts to be Lieutenant vice Rigge promoted. Dated 24th November.

THE FIRST PARSI SETTLEMENT IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Various conjectures have been made as to the derivation of Sanjan, the first Parsi settlement in India. Allow me to make one more conjecture which seems to approach the truth closer than any of its predecessors. The identical name Sanjan is borne by an old town in Khorasan. The place is mentioned by Hamidullah Mustawfi, who names the three towns Salam, Sanjan (or Sangan) and Suzan as belonging to the District of Khwaf in Kohistan. Kohistan is to the South of the larger province of Khorasan, in which it is often included. Ibn Hawkal also mentions the place (Ousseley's Edition p. 229). The country around Sanjan must have clung tenaciously and long to Zoroastrianism, for close by near Tabas stood the reputed cypress of Zoroaster, till it was felled in the year 861 A. D. In the same vicinity lay the theatre of the activity of the Veiled Prophet of Khorasan. What relation this personage bore to the old religion can be studied in Prof. Browne's "Literary History of Persia."

The oldest Parsi record called the "Kisseh-i-Sanjan" calls itself "a tale of Khorasan" (see the last page of Eastwick's translation). It mentions that the name Sanjan was given by the Parsis to the vacant plot of ground assigned to them by the Raja. The waste plot was "three Farsangs" in extent, and was populated exclusively by the Parsis—a state of things which to a great extent excludes the possibility of a Hindu name being given to the place. The Kisseh goes on to say that before arriving in India, the Parsis had spent a hundred years in Kohistan—the very district in which the Persian town of Sanjan was so prominent a centre of population. The Kisseh, moreover, mentions that ceremonial utensils were brought to Sanjan (in India) from Khorasan. Other old Parsi records also agree that the first Parsi colonists in India came from Khorasan; and they are corroborated by the mention in Parsi ceremonial of the "Red gold of Nishapur"—for Nishapur was the capital and Chief mint of Khorasan.

That the first Parsi colony in India should bear the name of a prominent town in Khorasan, and that all Parsi traditions point to the same province as their last foot hold in Persia, can lead to but one conclusion. The name of their settlement was a reminiscence of the old home which they had recently left for the sake of their religion.—Yours, Etc.,

J. C. COYAJEE

CROP REPORT OF EAST BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

Crop Reports from East Bengal and Assam state that the tea season practically is over. The outturn is good in Sylhet and Nowgong; middling in Kamrup; fair in Darrang.

A SISTAN correspondent writes :—Sistan is still free of plague in spite of the fall in temperature. Anthrax still prevalent and it is now ascertained that the disease is endemic in Sistan. Two sheep, one horse and two mules, belonging to the Consulate, died of it the other day. The mysterious "Sistani" sickness of which you have no doubt heard is nothing more or less than this wretched anthrax. Trade appears to be brisker and traders happier and if plague only keep off this cold season things should "buck up a bit." Unfortunately there is no proper "bundobast" for transport from Nushki to Sistan though efforts are being made to arrange something.

THE NAWAB OF SACHIN.

Lunch at "Narotum Mansion."

Yesterday saw the conclusion of the marriage festivities of the Nawab of Sachin. After the ceremonials were over, the Nawab left Bombay with the bride for Sachin by special, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Before leaving, however, a lunch was given at the "Narotum Mansion," the temporary residence of the Nawab, in Bombay. At the luncheon was present the Hon. Mr. Fulton, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Nawabzada Nassurullakhan, Prince Ranjit Singhji, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, His Highness the Maharajah of Dewas, Nawabzada of Cambay, Kumar Vajeshingbji of Palitana, Lieut. Zoravarsinhji of Bhownagar, Lieut. Kassumbah, Sardar Alli Khan, Aga Kuchikbah, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Hon. Mr. Syed Zaik-ul-Edroos, Nawab Suddrudin Husain Khan, Khan Bahadur S. Kadri, Mr. Rustum P. Jehangir, Mr. and Mrs. Zubur-buller, and many others.

The Nawab of Sachin proposed the health of the King, the Queen and the Royal family. The Hon'ble Mr. Fulton proposed the toast of the Bride and the Bridegroom. He said that they would shortly have again to congratulate the young Nawab on the occasion of his instalment which was arranged to take place next month. From what he had seen and heard of the young Nawab, he expected him to be a popular ruler and a good administrator.

The Nawab, in reply, thanked Mr. Fulton, whom he looked upon always as a kind and sympathetic friend and a well-wisher. He thanked the British Government to whom he owed his education and training and said that it was due to the paternal care of the British Raj that did so much good to the young Indian Chiefs.

At the conclusion of the lunch, those present formed a procession and went with Nawabzada Nassurulla Khan to his residence "Hashmat Mahal," at Chaupati Sea Face, where "sherbet" was distributed amongst the guests. "Khilats" were then presented to the young Nawab and his uncle and father-in-law, Nawabzada Nassurullakhan, who also received one from His Highness the Gaikwar.

Deputations from several Zillas in the Deccan waited during the course of the day on Nawabzada Nassurullakhan.

A dinner was also given to the Mahomedans of Bombay by the young Nawab at "Sidic Baug."

The Nawab then left "Hashmat Mahal" for the Grant Road Station with the bride for Sachin.

Nawabzada Nassurullakhan entertains His Highness the Gaikwar to a lunch this afternoon at "Hashmat Mahal," to which several leading citizens and chiefs have been invited.

DEFENCE OF THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Viscount Kitchener's Work.

COUNTER MOVES TO RUSSIAN SCHEMES.

THE adequate defence of the Indian Frontier has always been the greatest problem that our military strategists in India have been called upon to solve. This question is as pressing to-day as ever it was, and has recently taken a new shape. This has been principally brought about by the completion of the two great lines of railway that Russia has been steadily building in Central Asia—the Trans-Caspian Line and the Orenburg Line. Both these railways are within easy striking distance of the Afghan and Indian frontiers, and with the survey going forward for another line in the direction of the Indian Frontier towards Dir and Chitral it is obviously necessary for the Indian Government to take careful stock of these developments, and so to model its military policy as to make the frontiers safe from assault at the threatened points. With this object in view Viscount Kitchener is systematically overhauling the whole of the schemes for the defence of the frontiers, noting their weaknesses and strengthening them where necessary.

CONCENTRATION AT VULNERABLE POINTS.

One of the first matters to which Viscount Kitchener turned his attention upon taking over the supreme command of the Indian Army was the closer concentration of the main body of Indian troops at spots where an ample railway service ensured their swift and easy transport to any point on the frontier that might be selected for attack from the North. Unfortunately in India, more than in any other country, it is impossible to give to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army a perfectly free hand in the disposition of his troops. There are many political questions that have to be considered often before a single battalion can be moved, and in many places it is imperative that a garrison of either native or British troops should be kept. All these scattered battalions, of course, tend to weaken the fighting strength of the Army but it has to be admitted that Lord Kitchener has made remarkably good use of the troops at his disposal. His first step was to divide the Army into nine strong divisions, with another division to be stationed in Burma, but which may be left out of consideration in this article.

These nine divisions he divided among the Northern, Western, and Eastern Commands, with one division at Secunderabad as an independent command. He so arranged his troops that they should be as far as possible mutually supporting, and could easily be moved forward as those divisions nearest the frontier were moved across the boundry to check the advance of an invading Army.

PROBABLE ROUTES FOR ATTACK.

There are, broadly speaking, two main avenues by which India might be entered from the north. One is through Afghanistan to the frontier in the neighbourhood of Quetta and the other to the north-east through Dir and Chitral. Having carefully inspected both these regions Lord Kitchener came to the conclusion that it was from the Chitral Frontier that most danger threatened, and consequently it was to guard this entrance into India that he concentrated a very large part of his troops. In doing this Lord Kitchener was departing completely from the policy followed, which regarded the road, through Kandahar and the Khyber Pass as the most likely for an attack on the Dependency, and consequently it was here that the bulk of the Army was centred around. Following out his plans for the safeguarding of the Chitral road Lord Kitchener concentrated his First Division at Peshawar, with other divisions in support at Rawal Pindi and Lahore. All these divisions are on the same line of railway, so that it is the easiest of matters for them to maintain touch with each other. When the First Division is moved up towards Chitral the Second Division would at once occupy its former quarters at Peshawar, while the Third Division would at the same time leave Lahore for Rawal Pindi, leaving Lahore to be occupied by other troops, as they were mobilised and moved forward.

Having stationed over seventy thousand troops in position to defend the Dir-Chitral-Peshawur road. Lord Kitchener next turned his attention towards the protection of the Quetta-Kandahar line. In and around Quetta itself he stationed the Fourth Division, with two supporting divisions at Mhow and Poona. Here the three divisions are not in the same close touch as is the case on the other flank, but, on the other hand, any Army advancing against India in this direction would have to cross Afghanistan, where it would be certain to meet with the most strenuous resistance, so that a greater amount of time would be allowed to the Indian Army to concentrate on the frontier. The remaining three divisions are so stationed that they could be diverted to either frontier as danger threatened, being at Lucknow, Meerut, and Secunderabad. The units making up all these divisions are so distributed around their centre and rallying point that they can be brought together and moved forward in the shortest possible space of time.

GENERAL BARROW'S FITNESS FOR HIS POST.

This is the scheme of the distribution of the Indian Army as it exists to-day, and while it offers ample protection to either frontier, it is becoming obvious that further attention will have to be made towards strengthening the defences towards Chitral and beyond. With great foresight Lord Kitchener placed in command of the First Division at Peshawar General Sir E. G. Barrow, probably the greatest living authority upon this frontier and its strategic points. General Barrow is reported to have studied the military possibilities of every hill, every pass, and every valley, and has made this question the study of his life. So soon as rumours of the Russian railway towards Chitral reached India Lord Kitchener sent General Barrow forward with the annual relieving force for Chitral to examine the position there, and to see what steps were necessary for the improvement of the defences in this region. At the present time General Barrow is engaged in this work, and until his report is received and considered by Lord Kitchener nothing can be done.

There is already collected at Peshawar a large accumulation of railway material of every description to enable the engineers to construct a military light railway towards the frontier so soon as war broke out, and in the meantime the troops would move along the great military road that was so laboriously constructed under the direction of the late Sir William Lockhart towards Chitral. Beyond Chitral there is a good road much used by traders in the past, right across the frontier, round the spurs of the mountains into the heart of Russian Turkestan. The greater part of this road on the Indian side of the frontier is commanded from the surrounding hills, and it is understood that several sites for gun-emplacements have already been mapped out among these hills. As a result of General Barrow's visit many more are now likely to be added, while it is more than likely that when, if ever, this projected railway line is built, Chitral will be strongly fortified, and at least a brigade of troops stationed there. For the moment the whole of the attention of the military head-quarters in India is being concentrated upon the protection of this frontier, so as to reduce the possibility of invasion along this line to a minimum.—*Morning Post.*

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

QUEEN MAUD.

Princess Coming to India.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

THE KING OF HEARTS.

Last week I wrote of the extraordinary wave of popular enthusiasm aroused by the coming of Prince Olaf, the three year old son and heir of King Haakon (pronounced Hawkon) and Queen Maud of Norway. The bonny golden-haired prince has now arrived and his triumph is complete. London has yet, however, to get its first glimpse of the small celebrity, for on Monday he journeyed with his father and mother in the Royal special train direct from Portsmouth to Windsor and on Wednesday when the King and Queen drove through London and were publicly welcomed at the Guildhall, it was of course impossible to bring the little man with them from Windsor. The public, however, lined the streets in thousands in the hope that the little prince would be in the Royal carriage and all along the line of route the cry was for "Olaf."

The little boy, whose winning ways and pretty face have seized upon the popular imagination, will of course be brought to London before he returns to his Norse home. The Windsor people who have seen a great deal of the little fellow this week are loud in his praises and none more so than the Mayor of the Royal Borough, for on Monday afternoon when the Mayor and Corporation received the Royal visitors with becoming state at Windsor station, Prince Olaf took a tremendous fancy to the red plush mayoral robe and insisted on taking the hand of its owner. Yesterday I saw the little prince shopping with Queen Alexandra and his mother in the High Street at Windsor, where by the way there has been a tremendous run on "Olaf" photographs and picture post cards. Afterwards he was driven out in the pony carriage drawn by two tiny white ponies presented to the little Prince of Wales by Lord George Sanger as a coronation gift from the children of the circus tent and show ground.

QUEEN MAUD.

Queen Maud, by the way, has followed the example of her sister-in-law, the Princess of Wales and dressed her little son in the white or navy serge suits made so popular by the little Wales children. While the Prince who prattles in both English and Norwegian is to be brought up in accordance with the customs of his adopted country, Queen Maud has decided that he shall spend at any rate a few terms at

fashioned dolls' house the child of the period is given a miniature motor garage and the wardrobes of the beautiful golden haired dollies from Paris and Vienna always includes a motoring outfit, leather coat, hat and veil and goggles complete. Even more enterprising is the wonderful Christmas toy "The Motor Smash Up." It is a mechanical toy of course, and represents a motor car dashing into a waggon. The motor car is completely wrecked, and the chief charm of the toy from the parents point of view is that after each catastrophe the little proprietor must build his car together again. This surprising toy may cost anything from half a crown to several guineas.

A ROYAL AUTHOR.

Princess Henry of Battenburg is the latest Princess to join the ranks of Royal authors. The Princess occupies the honorary position of Governor of the Isle of Wight where the late Queen Victoria spent a great part of the latter days of her life with her favourite daughter Princess Beatrice. Here too the little Battenberg children, including the young Queen of Spain, grew up. Princess Henry has been engaged for a long time upon a volume dealing with her island home and Osborne Cottage the Royal residence, erected from the designs of the Prince Consort. No one knows Osborne and its life better than Princess Henry who will incorporate many interesting personal reminiscences into her book which will be published in the Spring or Summer of next year. But Queen Victoria's daughter will also deal with the earlier history of the Royal household at Osborne before her own arrival on the scene when the King and his brother and sisters were tiny children with each of them a little garden of their own. It was here by the way that the Prince Consort, a martinet for discipline, compelled the future King to keep a time sheet of his work in the little garden. The Princess will also tell the story of the miniature forts known as Prince Albert's Barracks where the little Princes learned the game of War.

Since the marriage of her daughter with the King of Spain, the Princess has worked hard at her book and she has decided that it shall be profusely illustrated both with half tones and colours. At Osborne Cottage there is a photographic studio fitted up with all the latest appliances, for the Princess is an enthusiastic amateur photographer. She has been particularly successful with sea-scapes—the island rejoices in a picturesque coast line—and these with other specimens of her photographic skill will be used in the illustration of her book.

THE BOMBAY SHRIEVALTY.

Appointment of Mr. T. W. Cuffe.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. T. W. Cuffe to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year in succession to Khan Bahadur Muncherji Kavasji Murzban, C.I.E.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe, honorary aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, and managing partner of the wellknown firm of Messrs. King King and Co., has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, and will take charge of the office from the 20th instant from Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., the present incumbent. Mr. Cuffe has for many years been a prominent figure in the civic and social life of Bombay, and the European community may be congratulated on the judicious choice of a very deserving member of it whom Lord Lamington's Government has selected for the post of High Sheriff.

Mr. Cuffe may be complimented as one of the few European gentlemen who take an abiding and active interest in the affairs in the city. For about a quarter of a century, there has not been any important public movement in Bombay in which the new Sheriff has not taken a principal share. His name has figured on many committees appointed for the furtherance of objects of public benevolence and public utility; and he has had the credit of being an active and painstaking member thereof. His grasp of the details of important questions affecting the welfare of the city has made him a most useful member of the Municipal Corporation and of the City Improvement Trust. His qualifications for the transaction of the business of those bodies could not fail to attract notice, and he was appointed a member of the Municipal Standing Committee, and was raised to the responsible post of chairman of the Committee, in which capacity he showed his special aptitude for the speedy transaction of public business, and an efficient control of the municipal funds. It would not be wrong to call Mr. Cuffe one of the originators of the Bombay Light Horse, of which he has been the commandant for some twelve years since the retirement of Mr. F. A. Little of the firm of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors to Government. He has throughout shown the greatest devotion to the interests and usefulness of the corps, and it is owing in a great measure to his great enthusiasm that the corps is in the efficient state, of which it can boast at present, and to his personal influence that it has received liberal recognition from Government. Mr. Cuffe wears the Volunteer decoration, and has the distinction of being an honorary aide-de-camp to the Viceroy.

Mr. Cuffe, came out to Bombay in the year 1877 as an assistant in the firm of Messrs. King King and Co., and has been the managing partner of it for several years past. Lord Harris nominated him a member of the Municipal Corporation and his interest in the improvement of the affairs of the city has continued unabated ever since.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "RUBATTINO."

The following is the list of passengers arrived here by s. s. "Rubattino" yesterday evening :—

From Genoa and Naples.—Mr B Aitken, Rev Andrea, Rev Armando, Mr R T Archibald, Miss M Asor, Mr and Mrs Bastin and children, Mr E Beluschi, Rev Benardo, Major and Mrs Begbie, Mr O Bertero, Miss I Birbuff, Miss J Brewer, Sir E Buck, Rev L Cassola, Rev Cirillo, Mrs Cooke and child, Rev Krasste, Miss E C Eldusa, Mr M Ferre, Rev Giulio, Rev Geremia, Rev Gianmaria, Rev Giacomo, Count G di Gropello, Mrs T W Groves, Mr and Mrs Guppy, Mr and Mrs Hahn, three daughters and son, Mr and Mrs T H Hawes, Mr W F Henderson, Mr and Mrs Ingram, three daughters and son, Mr and Mrs G A John, children and nurse, Mr P Khan, Rev and Mrs J Loughton, Mrs M A Macharen, Mr W H Money, Miss E Mullen, Rev Naruso, Mr Nuzmoolin, mother and brother, Mrs Pearson, Mr E Pelitti, Mr A Pirovano, Mr and Mrs C E Pistar, Mr R Rossi, Mrs G Ruffener, child and nurse, Prince A Rospoli, Mr and Mrs F J Self and child, Miss A de Selincourt, Miss A Schmiedereh, Mrs T M Skinner, Rev J S Stevenson, Mr L Stuart, Mr S S Tyabji, Miss M Verkerper, Mr A Wellschott, Mr and Mrs Wenstoff and child, and Mr A J Whishaw.

From Alexandria.—Mr C Kirlisoglou.

From Port Said.—Rev G Canmott, Mr and Mrs Hoosenally and party, and a party of 13 ladies and two gentlemen.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" DECEMBER 6.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bhaskar Dattatraya Sabnis, B A, L L B, to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Karjat, during the absence on leave of Mr Vishnu Parashram Raverkar, or pending further orders.

The following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judge are ordered :—

Mr Mancharam Mayaram Bhat, Subordinate Judge, Chiplun, to be Subordinate Judge, Dhoad.

Mr Mangesh Hari Wagle, Subordinate Judge, Dohad to be Subordinate Judge Chiplun.

Mr Waman Narayen Rahurkar, Subordinate Judge, Sangameshwar, to be Subordinate Jupge, Chalisgaon.

Mr Krishnaji Ganesh Tilak, Subordinate Judge Chalisgaon, to be Subordinate Judge, Sangameshwar.

Mr Govind Mahado Pandit, Subordinate Judge, Dhanduka and Gogha, to be Subordinate Judge, Karmala and Madha.

Mr Naginlal Venilal Desai, Subordinate Judge, Karmala and Madha, to be Subordinate Judge, Dhandnka and Gogha.

The undermentioned Second Class Subordinate Judges within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Courts specified against their names, are invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amounts specified against their names :—Mr Waman Narayan Rahurkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Chalisgaon Rs. 200, Mr Mangesh Hari Wagle, Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Chiplun Rs. 100 Mr Krishnaji Ganesh Tilak, Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Sangameshwar Rs. 100.

Mr Raghavendra Ramchandra Gangolli to be First Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Mahadeo Raghunath Nadkarni to be First Class Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Vadilal Tarachand Parikh to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bhaskarao Rameshandra Heblikar to be Huzur Deputy Collr, Kaira.

Mr Jivanlal Pranjiwan Lakhia to be Dist Deputy Collr, Kaira.

Mr Narayan Ganesh Sahasrabudhe, B A, to act as Huzur Deputy Collr, Dharwar, during the absence on leave of Mr Raghavendra Shamrao Baitmangalkar, or pending further orders.

Mr Raghavendra Shamrao Baitmangalkar, Huzur Deputy Collr, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for one month.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Opening of the Season.

Over 50 people made their appearance at Santa Cruz yesterday morning at the opening Meet of the Bombay Foxhounds, which looked in first class condition. Moving off to the Home coverts in the direction of Parla, a Jackal was very soon found and a magnificent morning's sport was the result To begin with Hounds led us over a good line of paddy fields to the other side of Sahar Hill, and continued in the direction of Sahar Village, but the jackal was apparently headed here, as Hounds veered sharp to the left, recrossed the Hill, and ran at great speed to Andheri Station. It was evident that the quarry had endeavoured to cross the railway, but a train being fortunately in the station he must have refused to face it, and turned right handed through the brickfields and across the Andheri-Vehar Road, keeping parallel with the railway line for a long distance over excellent riding country. One or two checks occurred in different places, but hounds never really lost the scent, and with a merry burst of music took us through the grassy woods of Jogas Wari, and eventually far into the jungles no very great distance from Vehar Lake. The jackal was viewed by a few in the first flight crawling apparently dead beat into a dense wood, which was very thick with undergrowth, and though Hounds were cast into the wood, the jackal was able to get the better of them. We had been on the move for more than an hour, and as the sun was by this time getting somewhat powerful, it was doubtless no easy matter for them to work out the line correctly. It had been however a splendid gallop from start to finish, and it is to be hoped that so stout a jackal may live to give us just such another run at no distant date. When one considers that a number of the Hounds are but young ones, and the excellent manner in which the pack worked out the somewhat circuitous line on the first day of the season, the greatest credit is reflected upon the Huntsman and those gentlemen who have so untiringly assisted in the tuition of the pack since its arrival in India very little more than a month ago. One recognised the cheery countenances of many old followers of the chase, whose intention it is again to enjoy the grand sport obtainable in the Salsette country and if yesterday morning is an example of what the runs are to be like during the season surely the most fastidious will have no cause for complaint No little diversion not to say consternation was occasioned during the back home to the Kennels, by two jungly ponies endeavouring to attack the haunt and it was with no little difficult that a collection of sportsmen were able to drive them into a yard in a village out of harm's way.

JACKAL.

BANGALORE GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 6.

Bangalore Gymkhana races were held to-day on the race course. The attendance was good and the card provided two matches and five races, mostly of good fields. One bookmaker and totalisator did some business, but the betting was not very brisk.

The Polo Scurry for English Australian and South African ponies. Distance 2½ furlongs.

Major B a's Bushranger 11st 11lb Colonel Armstrong 1
Capt J B Walker's Tom Tucker 11st 4lbs Major Tottenham 2

Betting.—2 to 1 on Bushranger, even Tom Tucker.

The Race.—Tom Tucker led up to this distance where Bushranger forged ahead and won hard held by half a length. Time not taken.

The Hosur Scurry Handicap for horses, distance ½ a mile.

Mr. P. Hannyington's Black Knight 11st 7lbs Mr. Strickland 1
Capt the Honorable H. E. Goicey's Achilles 10st 9lbs Owner 2
Capt R. W. Hewitt's Tina 10st 9lbs.....Mr. Villaers 3

Betting.—2 to 1 on black knight, 2 to 4 against the others.

The Race.—Tina was left at the post, Achiles making the running for half the distance when Black Knight came up and won in a common canter by 5 lengths. Time 59 seconds.

The Arab Polo Scurry for Arab polo ponies, distance 2 1/2 furlongs :—

Colonel Connolly's Manser 10 st 12lbs...Mr. Spinkes 1
Captain J. A. White's Charley II 11st 2lbs Colonel Armstrong 2
Mr. L. Phillip's Once More 10st 6lbs.....Mr. Neave 3

Also ran—Che 11st 7lbs, The Cat 11st 7lbs, Glamour 10st 9lbs.

The Race.—All came round the corner together and raced in a bunch up to a distance; here Manser, Charley and Once More separated themselves and came home in that order 3 o and 2 1/2 lengths separating them respectively. Time 56 4/5 seconds.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Manser, 2 to 1 against Che Charley II and Once more, 3 to 1 The Cat, 5 to 1 Glamour.

The Bangalore Chase Handicap for horses, distance 1 1/2 miles on the Steeplechase courses :—

Mr. H. Corne's, Boris 10st 10lbs.....Mr. Burmester 1
Major Banara's Mosquito, 11st.....Owner 2
Mr. Featherstonhaugh's Boomerang, 10st 5lbs. Owner 3

Betting.—2 to 1 on Boris, 5 to 2 on Mosquito, 2 to 1 against Boomerang.

The Race.—Mosquito made the pace most of the way leading Boris up, the distance, when he did away and Boris won easily by 2 lengths. Time 3 mins. 17 2/5 secs

The Mysore Handicap for ponies, distance 5 furlongs :—

Captain T. B. Walker's Tom Tucker, 9st 12lbs. Major Tottenham 1
Mr. A. G. Gwyer's Piscator, 10st 7lbs. Major Barnard 2

Betting.—4 to 1 on Piscators, 2 to 1 against Tom Tucker.

The Race.—Tom Tucker led all the way and won comfortably by several lengths. Time not taken.

The Gymkhana Plate Handicap for horses, distance 1 1/4 miles :—

Mr. Sprinke's The Gander, 11st 4lbs.....Owner 1
Mr Gwyer's 11st 13lb .....Major Barnard 2
Major Tottenham's Roger 10st 4lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran.—Advance, 12st 4lbs, Roger 10st 4lbs, Conundrum 10st 12lbs, Portho's 10st.

Betting.—Evens on Advance, 2 to 1 against David, 2½ to 1 The Gander, and 5 to 1 the rest.

The Races.—The Gander made the running all the way with David and Roger in that order behind these finishing thus Gander won by 2 lengths in front of David, 3 lengths separating second and third. Time 2 minutes 29 2/5 seconds.

The Mainclure Plate Handicap for Arab ponies. Distance—6 furlongs,

Mr Aga Abdulla's Nippon 11st 11lbs...Mr Strick—land 1
Capt White's Little Prince 10st 4lbs.....Mr Spinks 2
Mr L Phillip's Once More 10st.....Mr Neave 3

Also ran:—Delight 11st 4lbs, Glamour 9st 7lbs, Che 10st.

The Races,—Nippon won a fine race by a neck. 5 lengths separated second and third.

Betting 2 to 1 on Nippon, 1 1/4 to 1 against Delight, 2 to 1 Once More, 5 to 1 the rest. Time—1 min: 34 3/5 secs.

THE AGRA POLO TOURNAMENT AND CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6,

The Durbar Polo Tournament to be held at Agra during the Ameer's visit has not been without its effect on the championship tournament proposed to begin here on the 26th instant, and it is not at all improbable the latter will be cancelled or postponed. A decision on this point will be arrived at on the 10th instant.

FIRE IN A FACTORY.

A FIRE broke out in the Blow Room of the Elphinstone Mills, on Elphinstone Road, late on Wednesday night, causing damage to some five machines and cotton. The total loss, both through fire and water, is estimated at Rs. 5,000 which is fully covered by insurance with the Atlas Fire Insurance Company. Fire-brigade engines from Chinchpookli and the DeLisle Road fire manual were quickly on the spot at the alarm of the fire, but their services were not required, as the fire was soon put out by the mill fire appliances

MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT AND CO'S INSOLVENCY.

On Tuesday, Mr. Justice Boddam taking his seat, Mr. C. F. Napier, instructed by Messrs. Orr, David and Brightwell, submitted, with reference to what had fallen from his Lordship that, on communication with his clients, he was instructed to say that he (Counsel) might take the usual course of waiving their objection.

Mr. Barton, instructed by Mr. S. Theagaraja Iyer, on behalf of some of the creditors, said that he did not know how far the heirs of Mr. Macfadyen could be bound by any such undertaking on the part of two of the partners, the partnership having become dissolved after the death of Mr. Macfadyen.

Mr. Napier submitted that although the application was made originally on behalf of Mr. Macfadyen also, the Insolvency application naturally lapsed with his death.

Mr. Barton replied that the estate of Mr. Macfadyen was involved in this application. His object in mentioning the matter now was that no creditor or the heirs of Mr. Macfadyen might come in later and say that they objected to his Lordship trying this matter because his Lordship was a creditor. The personal estate of Mr. Macfadyen being involved in this matter he could not see how any undertaking given by the other two partners would be binding on his representatives.

Boddam J :—It is not a matter for creditors to object to.

The Official Assignee submitted that at this stage it was only a matter of preliminary procedure, and there could be no reason why the whole matter should be hung up because some representatives of Mr. Macfadyen might have the right to intervene and object to his Lordship trying the matter.

Mr. Napier pointed out that Mr. Macfadyen was not an insolvent in this Court, because, as a matter of fact, he was dead at the time of the present application, and he was not a party to the present proceedings. Of course any question in regard to his estate was another matter.

Mr. Barton :—Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company were the insolvents. Mr. Macfadyen was a partner of that firm. His assets were therefore involved, though he ceased to be a partner on his death.

The Official Assignee said that the position in law was this :—Mr. Macfadyen having died and the partnership, so far as he was concerned, having been dissolved, the surviving partners, subject to the right of Mr. Macfadyen's heirs to share in the assets of the firm, constituted the firm.

Mr. Barton said that the whole firm came to an end on Mr. Macfadyen's death. No doubt the estate of Mr. Macfadyen was liable for the debts of the firm. He ought to mention another matter which had occurred to him and as his Lordship had raised the point, it was just as well to clear the air of any possible objection that might be taken hereafter to his Lordship disposing of that insolvency matter. So far as the creditors whom he represented at present were concerned, they had not the slightest objection to His Lordship hearing the matter, but it was possible, and it seemed probable, that there would be questions arising as between creditors more or less of a controversial character. For instance, questions of priority might arise among creditors, in which the interests of debenture-holders and the interests of preference shareholders might be antogonistic to those of other creditors who had no interest in Arbuthnot's Industrials. In such a case, his Lordship would have to determine any such questions arising and necessarily his judgment must be against one of the parties. It seemed to him, therefore, that when any such question arose, the objection might be raised whether his Lordship could hear the matter, having regard to the desision of Dymes and Joint Stock Company.

The Official Assignee :—There are no preferential shareholders nor debenture-holders in connection with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

Mr. Barton submitted that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. had interest in Arbuthnot's Industrials and there were preferential shareholders in the latter and questions might arise as to the financing of the Industrials.

Boddam J :—At present, there are, as a matter of fact, no questions that arise either of interest or any other matter. But as the insolvents were for the first time represented on this application, I thought it right to call the attention of the learned Counsel who appeared for them to the fact that I am a creditor, in order that he might take such instructions as he thought proper to get some one else appointed as Insolvency Commissioner if they chose, but of this application, so far as I can see, no question of interest can arise, because it is more a matter of procedure. Though I mentioned it for the reason that I have stated, I did not imagine for a moment that in this matter that is before me any question would arise in which one's interest one way or the other could affect the case.

Mr. Barton submitted that he stated what he mentioned above in view of what had fallen from His Lordship yesterday in regard to his hearing this application. That it was not advisable for him to hear this unless he was going to dispose of the whole of the insolvency matter.

Boddam J :—Yes. But I think that the interests of the general body of creditors are such that these proceedings should not be delayed longer than necessary. When I mentioned the matter yesterday, I only wished that before doing anything at all the views of the insolvents who are certainly interested in whatever happens should be taken.

Mr. Napier then applied for a short extension of time for filing the schedule. When he made the original application he asked for two months in deference to the suggestion of the Official Assignee, who hoped that he would be able to get the schedule ready by then. Those hopes had not been realised. There were over 8,000 creditors whose accounts had to be got ready, His clients had no clerical staff and had therefore to be assisted by the staff of the Official Assignee, who had done a greater part of the work. Every effort was being made to hasten the matter and he hoped the whole thing would be ready before the first hearing in the next term.

The Official Assignee pointed out that it was customary to give three weeks or a month as a rule to enable the insolvents to file their schedule; but in the present case, though that period had been extended, the time given was found to be absolutely inadequate for preparing the schedule. In the first place the staff was not available for doing the work because they were largely engaged in assisting the auditors who had come from Calcutta to prepare a preliminary statement of the affairs of the firm. It was now 14 days since work in connection with the schedule had been taken up. He knew that the creditors were anxious to have special Assignees appointed and he was therefore trying to get at least a list of creditors made out, showing mere totals of their account without the interest being calculated. Despite his best endeavours to do it, it had turned out an impossible task to get it done in anything like the time fixed by the High Court. Not only were there 8,000 creditors, of whom a greater portion were depositors, but there was only one ledger for depositors, and the various deposits made by one person did not appear in one place under one head, If one person made five or six deposits they would be scattered all over the ledger, and all these items had to be collected before an alphabetical list could be prepared of creditors and the deposits lumped together. They could not duplicate or triplicate the work and so get on faster, as there was only one ledger. His Lordship could take it from him that every possible effort had been made to get the work done soon, but it was found absolutely impossible to complete the work before the end of the year. It was a herculean task certainly. However anxious he was that the creditors should have their meeting as early as possible for appointing special Assignees, it was impossible to get the list filed before the beginning of next year. He hoped that the creditors, having got an informal Committee of their representatives to look after their interests, would not be grievously disappointed in not being able to get special assignees appointed at an earlier date.

Mr. Barton said that if it was a physical impossibility to get the list earlier he could say nothing. The creditor would be very glad if the schedule could be filed on this side of the vacation.

His Lordship fixed 5th January as the date for filing the schedule and the 21st January as the date of the first hearing.

Next Mr. Napier said he had also an application in regard to money, but he thought that it would come better at the time of the filing of the schedule.

With regard to the latter part of the motion, His Lordship called the attention of Counsel to Section 35 of the Insolvency Act.

Mr. Napier said that there was a rule which governed the case, Rule 109 (2) framed under that section, The Rule ran as follows :—"The Court shall have power to direct the costs of any petition, application or matter to be paid by any parties to the proceedings, whether he is or is not the successful party therein, to be paid out of any fund in or under the control of the Court or in the hands of Official Assignee or other officer of the Court, and generally to deal with the costs of all proceedings in the Court, as to it may seem just."

Mr. Barton submitted that his attorneys desired that notice of any application should be given to them. They had not had any notice of this application.

Mr. Barton then moved for the appointment of special Assignees. He said that since the 5th November, there had been one or more meetings of the creditors, in which the question of the appointment of the Assignees had been discussed. He believed that it was the unanimous opinion of the creditors that two special Assignees should be appointed to assist the Official Assigne. If Counsel was rightly instructed, he believed the Official Assignee expressed his agreement with that suggestion. Under Section 17 he made the present application for the appointment of two special Assignees and asked His Lordship to fix the 5th January for creditors electing the special Assignees. Though the special Assignees should not be appointed until after the schedule is filed, yet there was nothing to prevent His Lordship from fixing a date which would be subsequent to the date of filing the schedule for the creditors to assemble and to elect Assignees, Under Section 15, the Court could almost, *eo motu*, appoint special Assignees, and it was also open under Section 17 to any creditor to come into the Court and ask immediately after the schedule had been filed and a vesting order made for the appointment of special Assignees.

The Official Assignee pointed out that there should be a sufficiently long interval between the filing of the schedule and the holding of the meeting, so that notice might be served to the creditors and that creditors themselves might serve notices to other creditors to prove their debts and thus qualify themselves to vote at the meeting for the appointment of special Assignees.

Mr. Barton remarked that the matter had been before the creditors for the last two months and was not sprung upon them for the first time. Probably the schedule would be a correct one and there would be no necessity for creditors to serve notices upon one another to prove their debts.

Boddam J :—It is perfectly clear that the intention of the Act is that on the application of any creditor, an Assignee or Assignees should be appointed if the majority, in value, of the creditors so wish it and it is the duty of the Court to appoint a day and a place for that to be done. It is no part of the duty of the Court to determine the number of Assignees. That, I take it is entirely a matter for creditors. The only thing the Court has to provide for is that there may be an opportunity for all creditors who are included in the schedule to vote at that meeting. Until, therefore, the schedule is filed and there is a possibility of all the creditors included in the schedule being served with notices, I do not think it possible to fix a date for the holding of the meeting. Not only is it necessary that all the creditors mentioned in the schedule should have notice of the fact that they are so mentioned in the schedule.

On a question raised by the Official Assignee as to who should preside at the meeting of the creditors, His Lordship remarked that it was a matter for the creditors themselves to decide.

The Official Assignee pointed out that under the Insolvency Act all meetings of the creditors were to be presided over by the Official Assignee; and though he was not himself anxious to preside at the coming meeting, yet there must be some one who should receive the proxies and record the votes. If the Official Assignee was to do that work, he must preside at the meeting and could not be present there in any other capacity.

His Lordship said that the Counsel for the creditors and the Official Assignee might consult each other on the point, and if necessary, the matter might be mentioned to him so that such directions as were needed might be given by the Court.

THE CHITTAVALASA JUTE FACTORY.

The Official Assignee next made an application in connection with the management of the Chittavalasa Jute Factory supporting the same by the following affidavit :—

1. Archibald Read, the Official Assignee of Madras, and as such as the Assignee of the estate and effects of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., make oath and say as follows :—

1. For the purpose of allowing the Chittavalasa Jute Factory (being one of the businesses of Arbuthnot's Industrials, Ld.) to be kept going, I have had to make arrangements for a supply of jute to the Factory.

2. To secure myself and the creditors, I have arranged that all such jute becomes my property and that the gunnies made there ought also remain my property until delivered by me against payment.

3. To allow of my obtaining the jute with as little outlay of cash as possible, I have adopted the commercial arrangement usual in the jute trade and arranged with the Bank of Madras that the Bank shall take a lien over the jute as and when it is delivered to me and make advances against it to the extent of 85 per cent. of the value of the jute delivered into their keeping while I provide the margin of 15 per cent. only.

4. The bank have agreed to this arrangement, but are advised that it is necessary that the arrangements should have the sanction of the Court, as they consider that the official Assignee has no power of borrowing money, and that his transaction is in the nature of a borrowing of money.

5. Though I am of opinion that no such sanction is necessary, yet in view of the attitude of the Bank I am desirous that the Court should sanction my raising loans from the Bank on the security of such jute.

6. The whole of the arrangements made by me as aforesaid with reference to this supply of jute have been laid by me before the gentlemen who have been appointed at an informal meeting of creditors as an Advisory Committee to assist me in the winding up and have their approval.

Mr. Barton remarked that his learned friend, the Official Assignee, must be perfectly justified in his application that money should be borrowed, but he would like some notice of the application to be given to him.

The Official Assignee pointed out that the application had been sanctioned by the Advisory body who were representatives elected unanimously by the general body of the creditors.

Mr. Boddam J. (addressing Mr. Barton) :—Whom do you represent?

The Official Assignee pointed out that there was another body, who were not a representative body, who had appointed another Committee, which was not a representative Committee. That Committee acted outside the advice of the Advisory Committee elected by the general body of creditors. But that other creditors should have an opportunity of requiring any creditor whose name is in the schedule and who would be entitled to vote otherwise to prove his debt before voting. So that what is intended is that there should be sufficient time after the schedule is filed, to enable the creditors to be served with notices and to enable the creditors who are served, themselves to serve notices upon other creditors requiring them to prove their debts. In these circumstances, anxious as I am to give the very earliest possible opportunity to the creditors to elect an Assignee or more than one Assignee—as many as they think fit for the purpose of supervising the proceedings in this Insolvency—I do not see myself how that could be done until sufficient time is given for all the creditors to be served with notices, and there should be a short period in addition to that for the creditors themselves served with notices to serve notices upon each other if they think fit to do so. Though the schedule will be filed on the 5th January, I take it, if there is anything like the number of creditors that the Official Assignee has stated, it will take certainly more than a week to serve them with notices. I can fix the time now allowing a period which would be sufficiently long for the purposes, say, 6 weeks after the schedule is filed. To try to do it earlier than that would, I think, be idle.

There was then some further discussion, in the course of which the Official Assignee pointed out that in fixing the date of the Meeting, attention would have to be paid to the fact that there were creditors of the firm in other parts of India and also in England, Australia, Newzealand and other places; and that these should be served with notices to enable them either to be present in person at the Meeting or by proxy.

Having regard to all the points brought to his notice and to the necessity for serving notices on all the creditors, His Lordship fixed Saturday, 10th March, 1907, 4 P. M., for the Meeting, and Victoria Hall as the place at which it should be held, for the purpose of electing Special Assignees, The action of this Committee was detrimental to the interest, of the creditors in general. If that Committee should oppose his application, it would be a most ill-advised step.

Boddam J. :—This is done for the purpose of carrying on a part of the business of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company.

The Official Assignee :—Indirectly.

Boddam J.—As I have said, the bulk of the assets of Arbuthnot & Co. consists of Industrials as it seems to me, and what was to the benefit of the Industrials must be to the benefit of Arbuthnot & Co's creditors. Some people might take a different view, and therefore, I mentioned the fact that I was a preference share-holder in Arbuthnot's Industrials to a small extent and that I was a creditor of Arbuthnot and Co.

Mr. Barton :—This difficulty I mentioned at the onset that there may be conflict of claims.

Boddam, J.—I do not know which way my interest lies.

Mr. Barton :—Your Lordship's interests must lie in one way. Your Lordship must arrive at one conclusion which cannot satisfy both the parties.

Boddam, J.—The only question is whether I am more interested, in the one than in the other.

Mr. Barton.—Any interest is enough for an objection to be raised against a Judge trying the case.

Boddam, J.—You are wrong. Interest in favour of one side does not disqualify him from trying a case. You must read commonsense into the case that you quote as your authority.

Mr. Barton.—There may be conflict of interests between the creditors themselves.

Boddam, J.—Always there are.

The Official Assignee expressed his willingness to give notice to the other side of this application.

Boddam, J :—They have no *locus standi*,

The Official Assignee :—They have a *locus standi*, my Lord,

Boddam, J. :—Any individual creditor is entitled to object to my having anything to do with any matter which effects Arbuthnot's Industrials. Personally I should be very glad to be rid of trying this case.

His application will be renewed after notice.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Hardinge," Commander G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour yesterday from Madras, which port she left on the 1st instant, with the 2nd Battalion Suffolks Regiment, consisting of 22 officers, 2 ladies, and 5 children, 10 warrant officers, 3 women, and 3 children and 980 troops.

MR. W.H. SCOTT, Examiner of Public Works, and Railway Accounts, Mysore State, is on reversion to Government service posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railwa

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Bazaar at the Town Hall.

One of the most attractive Fancy Bazaars that has been held in Bombay for a long time past, was opened at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon by the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, in connection with the United Free Church of Scotland, No surer indication could be given of the thorough and popular manner in which the work of the minister is appreciated by the Scotsmen, both ladies and gentlemen, in Bombay, than was afforded by the ready assistance and support, the cause for which the appeal had been made, received on all hands. The assistance given by a large number of zealous lady helpers, and the co-operation of Col. Bannerman, Mr. McBain, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Adams and Mr. Hately, were the means of enabling the Town Hall to be transformed in a most pleasing manner, and in the evening when the Hall was lighted up, the interior of the building with its gaily drapcd stalls and its assembly of daintily gowned stall-holders and visitors presented a really animated scene. There were eight main stalls named after the principal divisions of the British Empire. Those stalls, containing fancy work and articles of various kinds, were all arranged with the object of shewing off their contents to the best advantage and of permitting ample room for intending purchasers to promenade. The ladies and gentlemen responsible for this work are to be congratulated on their efforts in this direction, because the stalls, when they were fully loaded with goods, proved both bright and attractive. The following is a list of the stall-holders :—

England or (the Office Bearer's Stall), was in charge of Mrs Mackichan, Mrs McBain, Mrs Fairweather, Mrs Elliott, Mrs Powell, Mrs McAfee, Mrs Fido and Assistants, "Scotland," or (Congregational Stall), was attended by Mrs Laing, Mrs C S Paterson, Mrs W G Robertson, Miss Acland, Miss Mackichan, Miss Murray, Miss J Lindsay, Miss Wilson and Assistants. "Ireland," (Literary Society Stall), by Mrs Chrystal, Mrs Houston, Mrs Liston, Mrs Lamb, Mrs McNee, Mrs Anderson, Miss Jessop and Assistants; "Wales," (Ladies Work Party Stall), by Mrs Banks, Mrs Burdett, Mrs Mann, Mrs Sanderson, Mrs A E Claridge and Assistants. "Canada," (Sunday School and Choir Stall), by Mrs Adams, Miss Hallums, Miss N Hallums, the Misses Veevers, the Misses Connell, Mrs Stevenson and Assistante. "Australlia." (AdvertisementStall), by Mrs Creyk, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs Bedford, the Misses Gwyther, Mrs Russell, Miss H M Green and Assistants. "India" (Mission Industries Stall), by Mrs Bannerman, Mrs Rennie, Mrs Irvine, and Assistants. "Japan," (Curio Stall,) by Mrs Chambers, Mrs Mayes, Miss Chambers, Miss Banks, Miss Bedford, Miss Rennie, Miss Elliot, and Assistants. (Refreshment Stall,) by Mrs H R H Wilkinson, Mrs Taylor, Mrs Dixon, Miss Cunningham, Miss Evans, Miss Gostling, Assisted by the Teachers and Girls of the Bombay Scottish Schools. "Flower and Plant Stall," in charge of Mrs Wilson, Mrs Turkhud, and a Host of Flower Girls

The Bazaar Committees to whom the function owed its success were :—

General Committee.—Lt-Col Bannerman, IMS, Convener, Mr McBain, Mr Wilkinson, Mrs Mackichan, and the Secretaries, (ex-Officio), Scientific Side Show Committee.—Capt Liston, I.M.S, Mr A R Normand. Dramatic Side Show Committee.—Mr D G Sanderson, Mr A W Wise, Amusements Committee.—Mr Chamber, Convener, Mr Richardson, Mr Massey, Mr Beet, Mr Venn, Mr Burdett, Mr H Grainger Stewart, Mr Tweddle, Mr A F Henderson, Mr McBain. Mr Rennie, Mr Elliott, Mr Sanderson. Decorations Committee—Capt Potts, Convener, Mr Elliott, Miss Mackichan, Mrs Potts, Mrs Creyk, Mrs Wilkinson, Miss Murray, Hon Treasurer, F F Horne, National Bank.

Publications and Governments Committee.—Rev Mr Organe, Convener, Mr Welman, Mr C H Roberts, Mrs Bannerman, Mr Wilkinson, Rev Mr Cuthbers, Mission Industries Stall Committee—Convener, Mrs Bannerman, Mrs Irvine, Mrs Elliot, Mrs Rennie, Refreshment Stall Committee—Mrs Wilkinson, Convener, Mrs Taylor, Mrs Dixon, Miss Cunningham, Miss Gostling, Miss Evans, Pricing Committee—Mrs Wilson, Convener, Mrs Adams, Mrs Creyk, Mrs Liston, Mrs Powell, Mrs Mann, Mrs Irvine Mrs Fairweather, Mrs Banks, Miss Veevers, The Misses Hallums, Miss Connell, Finance Committee—Mr Horne, Convener, Mr Service, Mr Foreman, Miss Cunningham, Mr McBain, Hon Secretaries R A Adams and G G Hatley.

The object of the bazaar is to clear off the balance of debt remaining on the Manse of the United Free Church of Scotland, Marine Lines, Bombay. The building was completed in 1902 and cost Rs. 45,000. The Congregation subscribed liberally to the Manse fund and friends at home as well as in India assisted substantially in reducing the debt which at the beginning of this year stood at Rs.7,400. The Church which is entirely self supporting finds it difficult to raise more money for this object, and as it is anxious to wipe out the debt by the end of 1906, it proposed to hold this bazaar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie accompanied by Mrs. Muir Mackenzie arrived at the Town Hall at 4-30 p.m. and was received at the entrance by Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Mr. McBain, Col. Bannerman, Rev. R. Scott, Rev, J. Laing Rev. A. S. Crichton and Mr. Hatley,

The band of the Royal Scots was in attendance and to it the hymn was sung.

"All people that on earth do dwell"
Psalm 100.

Dr. Mackichan then requested the Hon. Mr, Muir-Mackenzie to open the Bazaar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie then rose amidst cheers to address the assembly. First of all, he said, he liked to thank them for having given him the honour of opening that bazaar which he did with pleasure. It was not very long, he said, since he was siting in that very Hall at a gathering of Brother Scots, and it was with very great pleasure that he met that evening his brothers and sisters in that bazaar. He might say the little congregation of Scots in Bombay had in past years subscribed nearly Rs. 40,000 and it seemed to him very astonishing that the small congregation of Scots should have been able to put together such a large sum. The admirable qualities of the Scots combined made it possible to contribute still more liberally to a cause if they found it necessary to be called upon again to give their hearty support. There were many ladies and gentlemen present in the Hall,—he believed most of them were Scots—and soon many more

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN SENGLAND.

The *Parsee* remarks :—Those who know anything of the kind of influence which now moulds the life and character of Indian students in Great Britain will gladly welcome the appeal made by the *Times* the other day for divising such means as would bring them into contact with English social life and give them a better insight into the real character of the British people. At present, most of the Indian students living in England, move within a narrow circle and have no opportunity for mixing freely with the better class of English society. Men like Messrs. Hyndman and Shimji Krishnavarma are the inspirers and moulders of their ambitions and aspirations—men who have made it the sole business of their life to denounce British rule in India. It is not by moving among such men that Indian students can be any the better for their stay in England. They should move among a better class of Englishmen to understand the British character aright.

OUR FRIENDS IN PARLIAMENT.

The *Rast Geftar* does not approve of the activities of the sympathisers of this country in parliament, and observes: 'Save us from our friends' is the spontaneous ejaculation of all true well-wishers of the country, as they follow the trend of activities of its sympathisers in Parliament. There was never a more solid combination in the House to represent Indian interest as we own this day in the coterie of English statesmen, who have identified themselves with our cause. But with their misdirected energy and their unenviable knack for bungling, the worst harm calculable is done to the cause which they preach with a fulness of heart that does them credit. If members in Parliament have the unrestricted freedom to interpellate the Ministry on all conceivable questions, they will at least be more discriminate and sparing in the zeal with which they champion our cause. Their persistent attacks on the executive, and their hostile criticisms which carp at every trivial sin of omission and commission smack of malicious opposition, and deprive them of the considerate attention of the House which it would be their due, otherwise.

NEW BANKS IN BOMBAY.

Referring to the establishment of three new Banks in Bombay, the *Gujarati* states :—Within a short period of time Bombay has witnessed the establishment of three Banks. The *Bank of India* has already commenced business and promises to do well. The *Western Bank of India* is of moderate pretensions with a capital of 25 lakhs. Very probably it will attract customers who are not likely to receive any help from the bigger banks. This class includes petty traders and artisans and if the Bank is successful in this direction, as it bids fair to be, its organizers will have done no small service. The third Bank is going to be a very ambitious affair. Its prospectus is being distributed broadcast over the country. It will be under purely Swadeshi management. It will be known as the *Indian Specie Bank, Limited*. Its capital will be two crores or double that of the *Bank of India*. It is divided into 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The Directors will in the first instance call up only a crore and will keep the other crore in reserve. The Bank will for the present confine its operations to the internal trade of India. It is intended to open branches in different parts of India and Burma and the management will be purely Indian. As the Directors point out in the prospectus, the Bank is started with the cooperation of Gujarati, Multani, Marwari and Cutchee shroffs who have an inherited talent for Banking. This is undoubtedly a very satisfactory feature of the new enterprise and it gives us very great pleasure to commend these Banks to the notice of the public.

THE POSITION OF INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Indian Spectator writes :—The proceedings of the interview between the Deputation of the Transvaal Indians and Lord Elgin were private, and it is just possible that the Colonial Secretary's speech is not fully reported. From the reported version of his speech it is difficult to make out where exactly the "sympathetic" element in his reply lay. He said that the views of the white population must be regarded to the utmost extent consistent with British principle of administration. He defended the permit system and the thumb marks, and maintained that the present Government was only doing more efficiently what the Boer Government was doing less efficiently. And, lastly, he made the remarkable announcement that he had received a telegram from some British Indians in Transvaal repudiating the views of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Ally. Whatever the merits of the controversy may be, this split in the camp, if real, must have been a great disappointment to Sir Lepel Griffin, Lord Stanley of Alderley and other distinguished friends who had spoken on behalf of the Deputation. However, the Colonial Secretary, who had once the privilege of ruling over the millions of the nationality to which Messrs. Gandhi and Ally belong, promised to consider carefully the detailed representations made to him by the Deputation. There was sympathy in that promise. Mr. Morley is also reported to have given a sympathetic reply. If, after so much of promised consideration and support, the white population still has its own way, there will be something pathetic, rather than sympathetic, in the Colonial Secretary's position.

THE CORPORATION AND THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The *Gujarati* observes :—It is indeed, a pity that some members of the Corporation have shown themselves incapable of understanding the gravity of the interests that are entrusted to the City Improvement Trust, and allowed personal feelings to stand in the way of dispassionate consideration of the issues before them. We do not know why the ratepayers' Association is dead asleep at a moment when it should have come forward to safeguard the interests of the City. No partisan advocacy on behalf of the Trust will in any way inspire the public with confidence in its operations. We can well understand the unwillingness of the Corporation to make any proposal to the Government for the entire abolition of the Board at this stage. But the draft representation prepared by the Committee appointed by the Corporation on the City Improvement Trust Act Amendment Bill contains such weighty and carefully considered proposals that one finds it difficult to believe that the Corporation as a whole will venture to reject it and thus stultify itself completely in the eyes of the public. But even that might happen next week. We notice that official forces and influence are already at work and there is no knowing how some of our weak-kneed Corporators will play into the hands of the official protogonists of the Trust. There is some reason to believe that large interests are in imminent danger of being sacrificed for the sake of private ends at least in some instances. It will not take long to find out these men and deal with them properly, as municipal elections are drawing nigh. The question is whether the ratepayers are prepared to tolerate the Trust on its present basis in view of the experience that has already been gained.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind has it*: the *fons et origio* of the bitter controversy for some time prevailing in the Corporation on this precious Improvement Trust Act is the conscious weakness of those who are its out-and-out apologists. These mortally dread that the many serious defects, of a most mischievous character in that enactment, greatly concealed up till late should presently be fully exposed to the gaze of the Government of India. There has been an elaborate but impotent effort for months past to shut out all outspoken and honest criticism from the Corporation—indeed to suppress the truth and suggest the opposite. On the other side there is a determined effort to let the Government know the many sins of omission and commmission by the Trust. This side urges that it is only by means of straightforward, salutary and solvent criticism on the defects of the Act, and the evils that have flowed from it, that that legislation could be brought into harmony with the sentiments and wishes of the people most affected. Then alone the sanitary interests of this plague-ridden city would undergo that healthy change for the better which we are all so anxious to witness. That the many defects and evils have long since been recognised goes without saying. They are admitted even by the apologists themselves. Thus it will be seen that the struggle for reform is simply resisted, not on its own intrinsic merits, but because those who have been connected with the principal executive administration of the Trust are impatient and intolerant. These have made it a *personal* question. They fancy that their own *abru* is involved in it. And that the changes urged are tantamount to a condemnation of the administrators. But infatuated as they are with this spurious belief they fail to understand that nobody accuses them personally. They have absurdly worked themselves into a fantasy that it is they who are attacked. But a little patient and impartial consideration should tell them that they are merely the instruments whereby the legislation is carried out. The attack is in no way personal on them, but on the Act. If then the Act is universally condemned—and they themselves have admitted its many defects—why should not the popular voice be fully and fairly heard in the interests of the greater sanitary safety of the city, and why should the crying reforms now needed be not introduced?

EUROPEANS IN THE CORPORATION.

The *Rast-Goftar* writes:—The native press is seriously exercised over a rumour that the European residents of the city contemplate forming themselves into a powerful combination to monopolise the seats in the Corporation for the next year. The rumour may be taken for what it is worth, though we see no danger in such a contingency even if it was probable. The city's municipal affairs would not suffer a whit by a larger number of Europeans on the local board. The introduction of the European element, on the contrary, would infuse verve and vigour in the proceedings of the Corporation, and we wish in the interest of that body, that European residents of the city took a more active share in its deliberations than at present. Their waning influence in the Corporation recalls the good old days when the community sent some of its best members to the Corporation, whose names are even still cherished with esteem and affection. The late Mr Grattan Geary, Sir Henry Morland, Professor Peterson and their other European colleagues have left a brilliant record of valuable services rendered to the Corporation. Their present day successors though they take no less interest in the Municipal life of the city than the majority of the members, cannot be mentioned in the same breath with some of their predecessors, who were towers of strength and had helped the Corporation of their days with valuable counsel and assistance.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 5.

To the north of North-West India the weather has become more cloudy to-day but no precipitation has yet been reported. The low pressure area, which in December lies south of the Bay, appears to be deepening and the depression may be forming there. Rain has fallen in some stations on the Coromandel Coast.

In Upper Burma the cloud has become lighter and humidity in the temperature has risen slightly over the whole division and the latter is general and in excess.

In the North-West of India and Orissa the cloud is now confined to the Coast of Orissa and the air is drier nearly generally, while the temperacture has fallen in the South-Eastern districts and is now normal over the whole division.

In the United Provinces Central India and the Central Provinces, the sky is clear and the humidity has fallen, while the temperature has fallen in the West of the United Provinces and is now generally normal or in excess.

To the north of North-West India cloud has thickened and remains heavy in Kashmir and the air has become drier in the extreme north and damper in Gujarat, the temperature has risen in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier where there is an average excess of 5° shown.

In the Peninsula the following falls of rain are reported: Cuddalore ¼ an inch and Negapatam 1½ inches.

The skies are clear in Bombay, but heavily clouded in the South-Eastern districts and Deccan and along the East Coast humidity has largely increased in the South-East but decreased in Bombay where the temperature has risen generally and is normal everywhere.

There is probability of precipitation in the extreme North of India and the rainfall may continue in the Coromandal Coast, possibly spreading into the interior of the South of India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS

6TH DECEMBER.

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking general. Crop prospects generally good All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Cotton healthy. Crop prospects generally good. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rapeseed require rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Benawar.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Absence of rain causes anxiety for rabi crops.

Broach.—Seasonable. Easterly wind blowing. Cotton plants showing bolls rapidly ripening. All crop doing well.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain, Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop excellent and arrivals expected early. Crop prospects generally good.

Bhavnagar.—Mathia harvest gathered up.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton crop excellent and arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops suffering from to little rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A.M. ON THURSDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk fall at Negapatam, a brisk rise in Kathiawar and at Poona, Akola, Malegaon, Indore, Dwarka, Ahmedabad and Jaipur and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic at Negapatam and Colombo while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. Negapatam reports a severe gale of wind.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 6° in defect at Cuddapah and Madras and minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Bellary, Ajmere, Jhansi and Lahore. The highest temparature in the shade was 92° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 48° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and cloudy at Calicut, Mangalore, Mormugao, Aurangabad, Poona, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Karachi and Lahore.

Rain.—Seven stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 3·57" at Negapatam and 2·65" at Madras.

Weather.—A small depression exists with its centre a few miles to the east-south-east of Negapatam. This morning the sea was rising at Madras and Colombo and was tremendous at Negapatam. Weather is hence in a very unsettled condition all over the country lying to the south of latitude 16° and also in Ceylon. Rain in local showers is likely in the disturbed area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE MURDER AT PEKING.

FURTHER details as to the murder of Mr. Pless at Peking point, to revenge on the part of a Chinese as the motive of the crime.

Mr. Pless lived in a Chinese house, his own property, at Peking, and took his meals at the Hotel du Nord. He went to the hotel on the night of November 3 as usual, and after dinner a card party was arranged. Mr. Pless was playing when his own servant came in and said that he was wanted at a house a little distance away, where some one was waiting for him. He accordingly excused himself, stating that he would be back to rejoin his friends after a little while.

About 9-45 a Chinese policeman arrived at the hotel, and stated that a foreigner had been shot. The policeman did not know who he was. The card players went out to the place indicated, and there found Dr. Peck, of Tientsin, who was staying at Mr. Wu Jim-fah's house in Pekin. Dr. Peck was attending to a body lying on the ground, which they saw at once to be the body of Mr. Pless. No one else was in sight, and all the houses in the neighbourhood were closed, the inhabitants having been scared by the report of fire-arms and being unwilling to run any risk of compromising themselves.

Dr. Peck on examination of the body found that life was extinct. Death appeared to have been immediate. Two shots had been fired, one penetrating the jaw and passing out at the temple, while the other was embedded. The face was partly blackened with powder, indicating that the shots were fired within a few inches of the head.

IN a quiet street in Liverpool a man of the Bill Sykes type accosted an old gentleman at night, and asked him to read what was written on a piece of paper, which he handed to him. The gentlemen took the paper, and by the aid of a gas lamp read these words, "If you utter a cry or speak a single word I shall shoot you. Hand over your watch and chain, your purse, and any other articles of value you have about you, and then pass on." He did as the message ordered, and walked away. He met a policeman, told his story quickly, and the two gave chase. They came up with the thief shortly, who appeared to be hurrying away. Next morning, at the police court, says the "Liverpool Post," he gave what he called an "explanation" of the incident 'Your worship," he said, "I don't know why I am charged with stealing these things. I am a perfectly innocent and uneducated man. I picked up a piece of paper in the street last night, and, not being able to read it and thinking it might be important, I asked the gentleman to read it. He read to himself, and then handed me these articles without a word of explanation whatever, and walked away before I had time to inquire why he did so."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Iso Tes timonials from Countess Bathurst Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper used by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONABLE DANCING FROCKS.

Some of the newest dancing-frocks are very attractive, writes our lady correspondent in Paris; they are practical, because they are not made with trains, and in outline they are eminently graceful. It is now very fashionable to trim evening dresses with bands of satin, or velvet, ribbon—in graduated widths; these bands often cover the greater part of the skirt, and in satin on chiffon they are very effective. Almost always the sleeves are trimmed to match the skirt. Chiffon evening frocks are also trimmed with insertions of lace, arranged in the same way as the bands of ribbon; for example, an exquisite gown of palest blue chiffon with graduated insertion of point de Alencon from the extreme hem to just below the hips. The dress I am now describing was mounted on an under-dress of pale-blue mousseline de soie, and the puffed sleeves were entirely of piece lace, while the softly-folded bodice opened in front over a vest of the same. With this really charming frock a sash of pale-blue Liberty satin was worn—the long ends loosely tied at the left side and the ends heavily fringed in silver. Ivory muslin could, with the best effects, be treated in a similar manner, and for a a dark beauty very desirable would be such a costume in poppy-red chiffon with insertions of fine black lace and a picturesque sash of poppy-red satin.

SHORTER SKIRTS IN VOGUE.

In Paris dancing-frocks are invariable made of a practical length; they do not clear the ground, but they are not in the least trained; in front they just cover the feet when the wearer is standing still, and at the back and sides they rest an inch on the ground. A dress of this length is delightfully convenient for dancing, as the swift motion makes it clear the feet, and there is no necessity to hold it up. It is necessary to avoid most carefully a dancing-frock which clears the ground when the wearer is standing still; such a gown will inevitably look ungracefully and "countrified" when whirling about in a ball-room.

REVIVAL OF GRENADINE.

It is long since Paris has smiled on that most useful of materials grenadine, but this winter I have seen it used by some of the best dressmakers—for quiet evening frocks or for the "At Home" day. Black silk grenadine in a really good quality is one of those materials which wear for ever and ever. Perhaps this is the reason why the capricious Parisiennes have so long refused to accept it. I do not think that grenadine will ever be in great favour over here, but still it is being worn, and by very fashionable women. A few days ago, at a small musical reception, the hostess wore a charming costume of silk grenadine, made in exactly the style above described—with graduated insertions of lace from hem to just below the waist. The novel part of the costume was the under-dress, which was composed of flowered taffetas—rose-pink, with dark crimson roses all over its surface. Through the meshes of lace and grenadine this flowered taffetas showed up in a peculiarly artistic manner, and at a little distance it was difficult to say what the dress was made of. Bodice and sleeves were treated in the same manner, and the high waistband was of black satin, with some lovely art nouveau buttons down either side.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

A Bengali View.

THE *Amrita Bazar Partika* writes :—Did the Scots of Calcutta sing "Bande Mataram" at the St. Andrew's Dinner they held last Saturday? They have need to do it, for like the Indians, they have forgotten that they have a country of their own. The Bengalees sing the song to nourish their love for their motherland. The Scots, in the same manner, need some such incentive to remind them that they were at one time an independent people governing themselves, but that their nationality and independence are now gone. Apparently that was the original object of the St. Andrew's Dinner, but possibly the latter-day Scots meet only to amuse themselves. We had at one time the privilege of witnessing a Dusserah procession in the city of Poona. The Mahrattas and the Mahratta Brahmins were in high glee and sought to celebrate the procession in the spirit of their forefathers. It was on the Dusserah day that the Mahrattas, when they were great, would leave their city on conquering expeditions. They would do so with great pomp and jubilation. But now the pomp and jubilation were there, but not the greatness. In like manner, the Scots have forgotten that they are no longer a free but a subject nation like the Indians, their common master being England. They are worse than the Indians at least in one respect: the latter have a literature of their own, but the Scots speak the language of their conquerors and are thoroughly merged in them. The position of the English and the Scotch reminds us of that of Romans and Latins. They were separate and independent peoples, and though rivals, they lived in peace and amity. The friendship was, however, disturbed, and there was a fight between them. The result was, the Latins were merged in the Romans, and ceased to exist as an indep ndent people. Subsequently, the Romans were everything in the world, and the Latins nothing,—they were utterly forgotten. Similarly, the Scots, as an independent people have ceased to exist. Scotland is not now even a district of England like Yorkshire. It is only a territory owned by England. It is a subject country like India—a petty jewel in the diadem of England.

Fancy, at this dinner, their masters, Englishmen, are invited, though their fellow-subjects, Indians, are utterly ignored and why? Because they want to be respectable! They consider the "natives" too low, and hence they do not invite them to their dinner. They invite their masters, Englishmen, because they think they look respectable by associating with them. But we find very little difference between the political condition of the Indians or the Irish, and the Scots. We do not see much difference between Sir A. H. L. Fraser and Mr K. G. Gupta. They both wear the English costume and speak the English language, and have sold themselves to a foreign country for petty lucre. Some of the Scotch speakers at last Saturday's St. Andrew's Dinner sought to pose as patriots. Their efforts were a miserable failure, for the simple reason that the patriotic feeling has been washed clean off their breasts. Mr. Norman Macleod, who presided at the festival, after having bestowed encomiums upon his mother-country, said, with apparent regret, how he and others would like to live in that land. He, however, ended by declaring. "Who says that India is land of regrets? On the other hand, how grateful we are to a merciful Heaven when we recollect the many joys we enjoy here." Yes, though roasted as a brinjal is by the hungry ryot, by the scorching heat of India and constantly dreading an attack of plague or cholera, the Scotsman gazes at the pile he makes at the cost of the people and immediately forgets his personal miseries as well as his country and early associations and feels himself happy. In this way, most Scotsmen have been able to crush that divine sentiment, called patriotism, out of their minds. So we say, let them sing Bande Mataram." Mr. Norman Macleod has a fling at the Bengalee boycotters. But is he aware that the Scotch were the greatest sinners in this respect? This we heard from one of the most influential Scotch merchants of Calcutta, long before the boycott movement was inaugurated in Bengal. "Follow the example of the Scotch," said he, "if you want to preserve your own industries." And he went on to say: "You know, the Scotch wisky is considered the best in the world. But is it in any respect superior to what is prepared in other countries? Not in the least. What we Scotchmen did was to take a vow to the effect that not only should we not touch any whisky except our own, but we would boom its superiority in every possible way. Every Scotch paper thus sang the praise of the Scotch whisky; every public speaker created an opportunity to say a few words in regard to its excellence. A Scotchman would pay a higher price for a bottle of Scotch whisky, though a bottle of whisky of the same or superior quality from another country was available at a lower rate. In this way, a world-wide reputation for Scottish whisky was created and there is scarcely a liquor-drinking gentleman who can now do without it. So manufacture your own things; and good, bad or indifferent use them always, even when you get better articles at a cheaper price from the foreigner."

Mr. Macleod will thus see that what he candemns in the Bengalees was tried by his own countrymen and with success.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panasewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Parewadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	12
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Malim and Worli	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	7
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	2	3	76
Total plague deaths to date		238	
Same date last year		1	

BY THE WAY.

RAPHAEL TUCK'S CHRISTMAS CARDS.

CHRISTMAS Cards are in evidence, in the shops again and Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons are prominent amongst them as they deserve to be. 2,000 Sets of Christmas and New Year Cards, comprising no less than Four Thousand distinct Designs, is the net result in this field of their activity. Certainly an unprecedented achievement this, in the history of the trade, and no less true is it of their High Quality than of the immense quantity. Opening with one of the most charming, artistic Christmas Card Novelties ever shown to wit—the dainty "Art Portfolio," followed by the no less novel "Porcelain Panel" Folders, we pass to a splendid array of beautsous series made up of the "Golden East," the "Bric-a-Brac," the "Parchment Scroll," the "Turner-Ruskin," and the "Broderie Anglaise" Series, from these to the "Alabaster" Series, the "Floral Clasp," the "Pokered Oak," the "Reg-Time," the "Poet's Art Pendant," the Hand-painted Celluloid Series, and many others, all of the highest artistic standard and this in every range of price. Everyone of them is artistic in design and beautifully printed.

THE GUILDHALL GIANTS.

Nearly all the reigning Sovereigns of Europe have been entertained at the Guildhall at one time or another, including the present Sultan of Turkey, who came with his father, Sultan Abdul Aziz. It was Prince Abdul Hamid, as he then was, who was so vastly interested in the Guildhall giants, God and Magog. His anxiety to learn all about them completely nonplussed one of the members of the late Sultan's retinue, who, to stop the embarrassing queries of the youthful Prince, informed him that "they represented the strength and power of the British Constitution." But the origin of these extraordinary effigies has puzzled a good many more than the Turkish Pasha. The present figures only date from 1707, their predecessors having been destroyed in the Great Fire.

OUR YOUNGEST CENTENARIAN.

The late Bishop Creighton used to maintain that the parish clerks of England are almost as interesting to study as the unique edifices of which they are the proud, if sometimes eccentric, custodians. The doyen of these is Mr. James Carne, who still performs, in his 101st year, the duties of parish clerk at St. Columbo, in Cornwall. Mr. Carne is a zealous gardener, and, having dug up his potatoes, has gone for a brief holiday to New Quay. He "can't abide tobacco," but is not a teetotaller though he considers modern port wine has degenerated since the days when Plancus was Consul.

MR. HERRING IN THE SALVATION ARMY SHELTERS.

Some traits in the late Mr. George Herring's character are brought out in one or two incidents related in the *Social Gazette* in connection with his visit to the Salvation Army men's shelters. These visits were very frequent. He used to talk to the men and personally inquire into their circumstances. Their evident sincerity deeply touched him: One poor fellow having deposited his threepence at the pay-box, Mr. Herring asked him how he had come by it. "I carried a parcel from Westminster to Victoria Station," explained the man, "and the lady gave me threepence. And there it is." "Well," continued Mr. Herring, "you have earned your supper. There is some satisfaction in that!" Mr. Herring never gave anything to the men. He acted on General Booth's well-known principle that a man, once he has been helped over the stile, should do something for himself.

UNCONVENTIONAL SUPPERS.

Mr. Herring did not consider himself above eating the food supplied at the shelters. On arrival he would make straight for the kitchen to get something to eat, and he was more than once heard to express surprise and wonderment at the quantity, quality, and variety of the victuals supplied at such small cost. On one occasion he was accompanied by a party of friends, including several ladies. Ordering some soup, he picked up an old iron spoon and promptly "fell to." After two or three mouthfuls he exclaimed, with a smile, "That's very nice!" Then, turning to one of the lady members of the party, he added playfully, "Now just you taste that!" The fair visitor shrank at the very suggestion. The ugly iron spoon and rough-and-ready basin did not commend themselves to her sense of refinement and good taste. Whereupon Mr. Herring remarked good-humouredly, "If you lived on food like this you would be looking better than you are to-night."

AN INTERESTED OBSERVER.

The Shelter-men were always at home in Mr. Herring's company, for he bore himself with an air of kindliness and freedom that abolished for the time being all idea of social distinction. He closely watched the efforts of the men to rise from their demoralisation, and commented on the change effected by the Army system. "Is that the man I was talking to the last time I was here?" He inquired of one of the staff, and on being informed that it was, he exclaimed, "My word! What an alteration!" Speaking on one occasion of his regard for the Army, he said he had always had an instinct that it was on the right lines. Of the Westminster Shelter he remarked, "I sleep better since this place was opened. Mr. Herring had very largely financed the furnishing and alterations necessary for this undertaking.

CAN WOMEN TAKE A LAW DEGREE?

A difficulty has arisen at Edinburgh University as to the eligibility of ladies to study for the LL. B. degree. Two young ladies, one the daughter of an Edinburgh solicitor and holding the M.A. degree of the University, and another young lady who is still studying in the Arts faculty, have this session presented themselves for enrolment in several of the law classes, attendance at which qualify for the LL. B. degree. The art student can attend the law classes, as they are optional for the Arts degree, but with the graduate the case is different, as she has intimated that she is attending for the express purpose of the law degree. Some of the professors hold that the University, as a teaching body, has no concern with what use is made of the degrees after they have been taken, and that consequently the ladies should not be debarred from attending, while others say that as the Law Examining Board and the Law Societies do not recognise the eligibility of ladies for the profession of law, they should not be countenanced to study for it. The University Court has remitted the question to its Law and Business Committee for report.

FEMALE CABBIES FOR PARIS.

Yet another occupation, hitherto held sacred to men, is being invaded by the gentler sex. A woman "cocher" is soon to be a living fact in Paris Mme. Dufaut, says the *Chronicle*, whose husband is an experienced driver of a taxameter, and another woman hailing from the country, have entered their names as students in the classes organised for the teaching of human driving. Mme. Dufaut has already had many lessons from her husband. There is little doubt that she will pass the necessary tests and in a short time take her place on the driver's box of a Paris cab. The other aspirant has not up to the present received any practical instruction in the art of driving, but she is a country girl with a good experience of horses, and she has no fears as to her future success. Both these women hope to be well patronised by their own sex, for, as they say, women would be more likely to trust themselves to a woman than to an insolvent cabman, who would probably drive carelessly in the Paris streets. They are going to wear a costume in keeping with their occupation, consisting of a bolero, a dark grey skirt, and overcoat of the same material, ornamented with brass buttons, and a flat glazed hat like that worn by the present Paris cocher.

SOFT PEDAL.

[Mr. G. Bernard Shaw declares that he won't visit America unless we promise not to greet him with brass bands, saluting cannon, and an offer of the Presidency.]

O, why should we greet you with guns, Bernard Shaw,
And why should we greet you with noise,
With shooting and tooting and rocket sky scooting,
And broadsides of cheers from "the boys"!
Ah, were it not better in silence and awe
To muster our mobs to the parks,
Harsh noises to curb, so as not to disturb
The Champion Talker's remarks?

O, couldn't police bearing placards marked "Hush"
Suppress the more romping and bold,
That your voice, sparkling-cruel, might be set,
a rare jewel,
In silence more precious than gold?
Shall we be like the Greeks when Sir Oracle speaks,
And kick any mongrel that barks,
Keep all the streets clear so as not interfere
With the Champion Talker's remarks?

We'll line all the sidewalks with felt, Bernard Shaw,
And the subway, which patience endures,
We'll quist its growl, while the megaphone's howl
Will be silenced (except, of course, yours).
Come, genius! we wait in a petrified state,
Avoiding all riots and larks,
Which, haply, might cause an embarrassing pause
In the Champion Talker's remarks.

—Wallace Irwin,
In the "San Francisco Argonaut."

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 88, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

FORTUNE locks up her treasures and sits defiantly on the key when a dramatist presents the stage on the stage. It can be done with fair success by the authors of musical comedy "books," but there's "no money in it" when it is attempted in a serious way. The hero of a little piece I saw at Brighton, some months ago, was made out by the author to be a brilliant dramatist. There is no reason why a brilliant dramatist should not be a hero. The faculty of heroism is given to all sorts and conditions of men, and—but that is not the point. No one in the audience had any objection to the hero being a brilliant dramatist, or to the brilliant dramatist being a hero. But where the trouble lay was in the very natural reflection on the part of the audience, that better results might have been obtained if the author had been the hero, and the brilliant dramatist had written the play! It is always a great mistake to put such a thought into the heads of the people in front.

Then there are the plays—so many of them that their number is lost in the hazy borders of the limitless—with the heroine who is a great actress in the story—a lady who is called from the green-room by a call-boy of preposterously exaggerated cheekiness, and whose entrance on the stage within a stage, hidden from view by self-opening folding doors, is hailed by a volley of applause which would prove the recipient at Bernhardt if only it came from the right audience. When the actress, having finished with her false audience, comes back before her real one, the most prominent note of the situation is the awful significance of the silence! The ancient *roue*, with the inevitable bouquet and the inherited right to a dukedom, hobbles around the eminent artist with the compliment that she never acted so well in all her life. The manager, with the make-up and the manners of a circus ringmaster, pats her on the arm and doubles her salary on the spot. The hero takes her to his breast (when the *roue* has shuffled off) and tells her he is jealous of the people whose idol she has become.

If the play is from the French, the congratulations are added to by the critic of an influential daily paper who shakes her warmly by the hand, calls her "my dear," drinks more than his share of the managerial champagne, and then hurries off to write his "notice." The impossibility of the scene is in all conscience irritating enough, but it is not this that is the play's "knock-out blow." What kills the play is the frigid resentfulness of an audience that finds itself wholly unable to sympathise with the views of the ancient *roue*, the earnest lover, the fur-coated manager, the alcoholic critic, and the audience behind the folding doors. The critic of a Sunday paper was once asked what he thought of such a play and its performance. "Well," he answered, with a kind twinkle in his eye, "I hardly think it fair to pronounce judgment until we have been admitted to the theatre behind the scenes."

Mr. W. Kingsley Tarpey, the clever author of that delightful comedy, "The Amateur Socialist," is the latest victim to the unaccountable notion that playgoers like to hear the stage spoken of on the stage. His "curtain-raiser" at the Criterion. "The Collaborators" which deals largely with a young lady who has the gift for writing brilliant dialogue and a young gentleman who is a master of the art of construction, puts his audience in what may be called the comparative mood. Mr. Tarpey's little story is interesting enough in itself, and it is well written and nicely acted; but unfortunately he has chosen the drama as the art in which two of his characters are experts—at least of two of the arts most important branches. If Ethel Berners had been good at figures on the canvas, and Robert Curtice had been a master of backgrounds, "The Collaborators" might have passed muster. But Mr. Jerrard Grant Allen, so lucky in his choice of a "principal dish," has to look out now for still another curtain-raiser. It is nobody's fault It is certainly not Mr. Tarpey's. It is simply that there is a blight on the very foolscap upon which plays dealing with the stage are written. (Young dramatic authors should hang this up over their desks.)

Congratulations to Mr. Walter Slaughter, the well-known composer and conductor, upon the musical success of his little daughter Marjorie. Last year, at a Brighton Pier concert at which Miss Gertie Millar sang and Mr. J. Arthur Bleackley, the "impressionist," appeared, as all the leading actors and actresses of London the accompaniments of the occasion were played by a bright little girl who was down on the programme as Miss Marjorie Slaughter. And she was down on the programme also as the composer of two very charming little songs, a fact which was duly chronicled together with a prophecy, influenced by the promising nature of her work, that she would be heard of again in the domain of stage music. And now I am told that Miss Marjorie Slaughter, who is a R. A. M. prize-winner, has got her foot well in with those who are managerially responsible for the amusement of people who like their comedy served up with sparkling music, and that an intermezzo from her pen is to be a feature of Mr. Seymour Hicks' revival of *Alice in Wonderland* at the Prince of Wales's. The circumstance is happy and appropriate. If Lewis Carroll were alive, nothing would delight him more than the knowledge that his tenderly comic story, written for the love of children, had been chosen as a vehicle for the development and introduction of a child's musical talent.

In the shipwreck scene of *Sindbad the Sailor* of the pantomime for Drury Lane, Mr. Harry Fragson will rescue a grand piano from a watery grave, that he may beguile the weary hours of waiting on a whale's back for the welcome sight of a distant sail. An act of this description must be attended by so many risks for the human performer that it will be good news for visitors to Drury Lane to know that, should Mr. Fragson fail to keep his footing on the slippery platform and slide into the ocean, another pianist will be on hand in the person of Mr. Walter Passmore, who has been engaged to play the principal boy, to wit, Sindbad. Mr. Passmore has a wonderful mastery over the piano, and can illustrate a story, while it is in the process of being told, with melodies appropriate to the immediate sentiment or emotion. I once heard Walter Passmore perform this extraordinary feat under circumstances most favourable. It was at the Yorick Club, and the teller of the story was a man who could tell a dramatic one on the spur of the moment—the late Mr. Henry D. Lowry, author of "Wreckers and Methodists," "A Man of Mods" (a title which pretty well described himself), and of a delightful book of poems called "The Hundred Winnows."

Lowry was very fond of children, and he told a story about a little child—a story half pathetic, half comic, but most wholly true to child-life, as all who knew the good fellow can understand. I cannot remember the story to-day. It was told six or seven years ago, and I have read so many since then. But I can remember how full it was of homely incident and of the true spirit and atmosphere of the child-world, and how cleverly Mr. Passmore, with his head bent towards the teller, who was seated in a low chair by the piano, set the words to melody as they fell from his friend's lips. I had never learned before, as I have never heard since, a performance so fascinating as this; and although I loved Lowry's style of paper (as who could help doing?), and although I think highly of Mr. Walter Passmore as a comedian, I always feel, when I recall those nights at the Yorick, that men who are read in print and seen in motley are apt to do their best work among themselves in the club-room after midnight.

I have been asked to give the publicity of *M. A. P.*'s columns to the following intended manœuvres on the part of half a dozen popular stage pieces of various sorts and conditions. In consequence of the "previous engagement" of several of it, leading artists for pantomime, Mr. Robert Courtneidge's successful musical comedy, "The Dairymaids" will leave the Apollo on December 8th and be succeeded on the following Monday by "Peter's Mother" which has to make room at Wyndham's for "Toddles" this comedy of pyjamas having in its own turn to toddle away from the Duke of York's to accommodate "Peter Pan." As if this shuffle were not sufficient, "See-See" has to leave the Prince of Wales's early in December to make way for the musical version of "The Vicar of Wakefield." In the meantime, all these pieces—with the exception of the last-named and "Peter Pan"—are in the prime of their drawing power and may be seen and enjoyed at the theatres they are used to."

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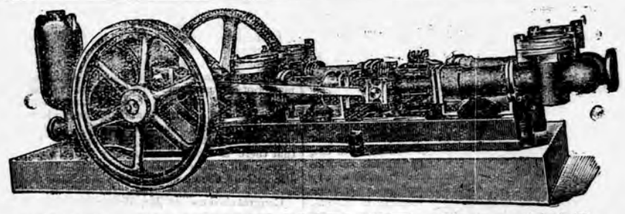

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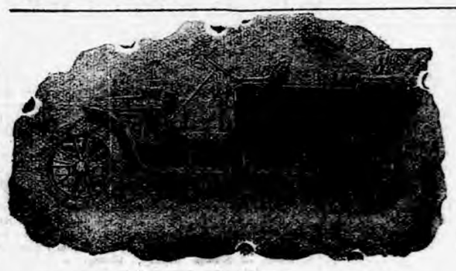

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